The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 6,823.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

	Rs.	a.
For year in advance delivered in Town	52	0
—including postage	72	0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	28	0
—including postage	38	0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	16	0
—including postage	21	0
For one month, delivered in Town	6	0
—including postage	7	12
Single Copy for Cash	0	4
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	„ 2 8
Third Ditto	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. BEHAR, (1,723 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain W. Blake, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 22nd December, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 20th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 8th December 1870.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

THE favorite steamer HISTORIAN, Captain Tutton, 1,750 tons Register, 250 H.P., (Messrs. T. & J. Harrison's Line), will sail about the end of the month, and has accommodation for about 12 First-class Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Suez	£ 36
Port Said	38
Liverpool	50

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be had at moderate rates on board.

Apply to WALLACE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd December 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY. (VIA SUEZ CANAL).

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s ITALIAN MAIL STEAMERS.

THE new English-built Steamer ARABIA, Captain Crocco, 2,000 Tons, now on her way out, will be despatched from Bombay on SUNDAY, the 18th December.

FOR GENOA,

Calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, NAPLES, and LEGHORN.

The ARABIA has very superior accommodation for 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wine.)	3rd Class. (Without Food.)
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	45	32	12
Naples	47	33	13
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to BREAK THEIR VOYAGE AT ANY OF THE ABOVENAMED MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

For Prospectus, Rates of Freight and further particulars apply to
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 1st December 1870.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*.

The Passenger Steamer ORESTE left Trieste on the 10th November, and will return from Bombay on or about the 21st December. Early application for passages should be made to prevent disappointment.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY :

	Cabin.	Deck without Food.
To Aden	£16	£ 6-15
To Suez	£28	£11-15
To Port Said	£30	£12-10
To Trieste	£40	£16-10

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

There is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting-trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE

First Class..................£13 | Second Class..................£9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together :—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ, to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co :—First Class, £3; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

*In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to
A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, 14th November 1870.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).

—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

Class.	Rewas. Rs.	Rewas. A.	Dhurumtur. Rs.	Dhurumtur. A.	Oorun. Rs.	Oorun. A.	Hog Island. Rs.	Hog Island. A.	Oolwa. Rs.	Oolwa. A.
First Class	2	0	3	0	2	0	2	0	3	0
Second Class	0	12	1	0	0	8	0	12	0	12
Third Class	0	6	0	8	0	4	0	6	0	9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 22, Rampart Row, Bombay.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per s. s. TAGUS, Captain Grey, from London, are hereby informed of her arrival, and requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned. The Delivery Orders will be countersigned by

MEERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
Agent s. s. Tagus.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
THOMPSON'S Muster, per thousand	18 0	20 0
DUMPY Muster „ „	17 0	19 0
DAWSON'S Muster „ „	14 0	16 0

Fresh supplies pronounced by Smokers to be of "very superior quality" on sale.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI STEAMERS.

CARRYING HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN AND CHINA MAILS HITHERTO SENT VIA MARSEILLES.

ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

UNDER ARRANGEMENT with the English POST OFFICE authorities, the Mail hitherto sent by the P. & O. Steamers via Marseilles, will be despatched by the Steamers of the Adriatico Orientale Company from Alexandria to Brindisi until the end of the war. This route being now the regular Mail line, becomes the safest as well as the most expeditious route for passengers.

The undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from ALEXANDRIA to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN, and PARIS.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the Mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival at Brindisi of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, an Express Train is run by the South Italian Railway en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Milan, the Bremen Pass, Munich and Frankfort to Dover, THUS AVOIDING THE SEAT OF WAR.

RATES OF FARE FROM ALEXANDRIA.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		1st Class.	2nd Class.
To BRINDISI	Rs. 110	Rs. 80	To ROME	Rs. 123	Rs. 89-8
„ VENICE	„ 128	„ 88	„ PARIS	„ 206	„ 156-8

For rates to other towns apply to
STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,

Bombay, 29th October 1870. Agents.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE (via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck. (Without food)
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15	£ 5
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 27-10	£ 8
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 38	£ 14

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the s. s. EUROPE, 3,500 Tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched on or about the 7th January 1871.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to
KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 17th November 1870.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey, White, and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c.

11 Bales Grey Shirtings
7 ditto Grey T Cloth
1 Case Colored Flannel
4 Cases ditto Prints
6 Bales Woollen Cloth
5 Cases White Lappets
On account of the concerned—
5 Bales Mule Twist No. 16
5 ditto ditto No. 20
5 ditto Water Twist No. 20

MENESSE & Co.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,

No. 19, Meadow Street.

SALE OF GOLD, SILVER AND PEARL JEWELLERY, &c. BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

By order of the Administrator General.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th instant, at his rooms, in Meadow Street, the property belonging to the Estate of the late Damodherdass Purbuodass, deceased, consisting of Gold, Silver and Pearl Jewellery, Silver, Brass and Copper Utensils, a few articles of Furniture, Wearing Apparel and Sundries, &c.

Further particulars will appear in the next advertisement.

Also

A few articles of Furniture, &c., belonging to an Officer who has left the Presidency, and a Lady's Gold Watch, a Silver Hunting ditto, Band Instruments, a few dozens of Beer, &c., &c.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

Bombay, 19th December 1870.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY,

No. 25, Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE of richly Carved Open-work Drawing, Dining, Office, Dressing and Bed-room Blackwood Furniture, rich Cut Glass, Plated and Porcelainware, Argand Lamps, valuable Pictures, a first-rate Mahogany Square Grand Piano by Schiedmayer, made expressly for the Climate of India, Table Ornaments and Statuettes, Bagatelle Table, few lots of Valuable Books, Carriage Horse, and sets of Harness, being the Property of a Gentleman, changing his residence, No. 86 Mount Pleasant, Malabar Hill.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th day of December 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will submit to sale by Public Auction, at the abovenamed place, the whole of the Valuable Property above alluded to.

Detailed particulars may be seen from Catalogues which are published, and may be had on application either on the premises or from the undersigned.

The property is on view.

WEEKLY SALE OF PIECE GOODS, &c.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 20th December 1870, at 3 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will submit to sale at No. 25, Apollo Street, a quantity of Grey, Bleached and Coloured Piece Goods, consisting of White Jacconet, Dhotees, Doria, &c.

Also, White and Turkey Red Lappets, in small lots to suit the convenience of small purchasers and sundry miscellaneous Piece Goods.

AUCTION SALE of about 4,000 Bags of Siam Rice at Bhat Bazar and Buccumpura Godowns, Nos. 207 and 96

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 20th of December 1870, at 1 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will submit to sale by Public Auction, at the above Godowns, by order of Shaw Hurrybhoy Motyram Cheniwalla, on account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Thucker Moorarjee Damjee, the undermentioned Bags of Siam Rice.

Marked H. M and E. S., about 4,000 Bags Siam Rice, arrived per Ships Stag and Moorhill.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 19th December 1870.

BENNETT and COMPANY.

No. 5, Forbes Street.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best Plated Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class English Mahogany Grand Square Piano, by Soundy and Co., a handsome English-built Brougham, a ditto four-seated Open Carriage, a powerful Black Australian Mare, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles, by Peat, &c., at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Furniture, Piano, &c., the property of Major-General Tremenheere and H. E. Jacomb, Esq., the same comprises rich Cut Glassware, handsome Dinner, Dessert and Breakfast Services, best Plated Ware, such as a set of Dish Covers containing 2, Hotwater and Vegetable Dishes, Cruet and Pickle Stands, Epergne, Ice Pitcher, a Mahogany Case containing a set of King's pattern Spoons and Forks by Elkington, a ditto containing Dessert Knives and Forks for 12, Table and Chamber Candlesticks, Cutlery, &c., handsomely Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as a Dining Table in 2 pieces and Centre Piece for 14 persons, a round ditto, Sideboards, Screens, Dining-room Chairs, Plated and Bronze Table Argand Lamps, Teapoys, Whatnots, Circular, Pier, and Card Tables, Easy and Drawing-room Chairs, Full-backed Conversation Sofas, a handsome Flower Stand, English Walnutwood Ornament Stands, a first-rate 8 day Chiming Clock by Samuel Cleghorn, a first-class Mahogany the Indian solid square Piano by Soundy & Co., a rich [illegible] Drawing-room Carpet with border, Tucker's bronze sing[illegible] double light Hanging Ar. and Lamps, nearly new, first-rate Engravings in maple and gilt frames, handsome Vases, Camp Cots, Reclining Couches, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet Glasses, Clothes and Gown Presses, Wardrobe, China Camphorwood Chest of Drawers, English Towel-horses, Cooking Utensils, Dispense Articles, &c.

At 2 P.M.

A handsome English-built light four-seated Open Carriage by Horsley Beecles.

A handsome English-built Brougham with black Australian Mare and Harness.

A set of best English-plate mounted Carriage Harness.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles by Peat, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 19th December 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUPERIOR

THICK NOTE PAPERS

FOR GENERAL LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The produce of the celebrated Original Turkey Mill; these Machine-made papers are singularly superior to, and free from the defects of, hand-made papers. They are just sufficiently glazed to render the passage of the pen agreeable, and to facilitate the absorption of the ink; whilst their hardness, closeness, and evenness, of texture ensure their availability for use during the wet season. They are imported in small frequent consignments by way of the Suez Canal;—the papers in packets of 5 quires, the envelopes (cut with the modern high flaps, Square, to take paper once folded in half; Oblong to take paper twice folded, in thirds,) in boxes of 100 each.

GENTLEMEN'S SIZES.

PAPERS, per packet. Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.			ENVELOPES, per box. Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
3 8	4 0	LETTER QUARTO (9 by 7 inches), a fine paper for business purposes requiring ample space	sq. ob.	1 8 1 6	1 12 1 8
2 4	2 8	BARONIAL NOTE (8 by 5 inches). A handsome paper for private use in study or house	sq. ob.	1 12 1 8	2 0 1 12
1 12	2 0	POST OCTAVO (7 by 4½ inches Gentlemen's "Invitation" or "Acceptance" paper	sq. ob.	1 8 1 6	1 12 1 8
1 12	2 0	PRINCE'S (6 by 5 inches). The last new square paper		1 8	1 12

LADIES' SIZES.

Cash.	Credit.			Cash.	Credit.
1 8	1 12	ALBERT'S (6¾ by 4 inches). An useful general note paper	sq. ob.	1 6 1 2	1 8 1 4
1 6	1 8	QUEEN'S (5½ by 3½ inches. Special Ladies' "Invitation" or "Acceptance" paper	sq. ob.	1 4 1 0	1 6 1 2
1 6	1 8	PRINCESS'S (5 by 3½ inches). The last new square paper		1 4	1 6

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited), WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS AND IMPORTERS OF LIQUEURS, ALES, STOUTS, &c., &c.

WHITE & Co.'s SHERRIES.

THE COMPANY are appointed SOLE AGENTS in this Presidency for the CELEBRATED WINES of Messrs. J. & C. WHITE & Co., the UNRIVALLED SUPERIORITY of whose shipments of Ports and Sherries is universally acknowledged in the HOME MARKETS and the Presidencies of BENGAL and MADRAS.

	Cash. per doz. Rs. a.	Credit. per doz. Rs. a.
PALE DINNER, an excellent light dry wine for general family use ...Quarts	22 8	25 0
VINO DE PASTO, full-bodied generous Dinner Wine ...Quarts	26 0	29 0
SUPERIOR PALE (J. & C. White's well known White Seal brand), a richly flavoured mellow Wine, in original cases ...Quarts	28 0	31 0
MANZANILLA, a delicately nutty flavoured and very dry wine, in high esteem among connoisseurs (sometimes known as the "Convent" Wine) ...Quarts	34 0	38 0
LIGHT AMONTILLADO, a soft, pure, delicate wine (genuine juice of the grape, which cheaper wines offered as Amontillado usually are not)	38 0	42 0
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO, the ne plus ultra of Sherries; unequalled for delicacy, dryness, and aroma ...Quarts	44 0	48 0

CLARETS.

The Company's special imports, direct from the growers, known throughout the Presidency for many years as the best quality and the best value for their prices imported.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
PETIT MEDOC, vintage 1869, a good sound Breakfast Wine ...Quarts	11 0	12 8
MEDOC, vintage 1866, a superior Breakfast or Cup Wine ...Quarts	14 8	16 0
Ditto Ditto ...Pints	8 0	9 0
SAINT JULLIEN, vintage 1861, a fine Dinner Wine ...Quarts	21 8	24 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX, vintage 1859, a superb Dinner or Dessert Wine, unsurpassed for bouquet, body, and flavour ...Quarts	32 0	36 0
Do. Do. Pints, specially imported for use of invalids	18 0	20 0

(NOT LESS THAN 3 BOTTLES OF WINES, SUPPLIED AT "CASH" RATES.)

SPARKLING WINES.

(Champagnes, Hocks, and Moselles.)

Constituents will oblige by stating in their orders whether they require "original" or "re-packed" cases of Sparkling Wines. In default of such instructions, up-country orders will be met with "RE-PACKED," local orders with "ORIGINAL" Cases.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
CHAMPAGNE—GIESLER & Co.'s "for India," their finest brand, in "original" cases, as landed ...Qts.	42 0	46 0
Do. do. examined and re-packed ...Qts.	44 0	48 0
Do. do. in original cases, as landed ...Pints	23 0	25 0
Do. do. examined and re-packed ...Pints	24 0	26 0
CHAMPAGNE—JULES (the original) MUMM'S finest dry; in original cases, as landed ...Qts.	40 0	44 0
Do. do. examined and re-packed ...Qts.	42 0	46 0
Do. do. in original cases, as landed ...Pints	22 0	24 0
Do. do. examined and re-packed ...Pints	23 0	25 0
CHAMPAGNE—"Fleur de Sillery;" in original cases, as landed ...Qts.	36 0	40 0
Do. do. examined and re-packed ...Qts.	38 0	42 0
HOCK—"EHRENBREITSTEIN," FINEST SPARKLING (the best of the Rhine Wines), in original cases, as landed ...Qts.	38 0	42 0
Ditto Ditto, examined and re-packed ...Qts.	40 0	44 0
Ditto Ditto, as landed ...Pints	20 0	22 0
Ditto Ditto, examined and re-packed ...Pints	21 0	23 0
MOSELLE, F. GIESLER & Co.'s Finest Sparkling; a splendid Wine, in original cases, as landed ...Qts.	36 0	40 0
Ditto Ditto, examined and re-packed ...Qts.	38 0	42 0
Ditto Ditto, as landed ...Pints	20 0	22 0
Ditto Ditto, examined and re-packed ...Pints	21 0	23 0

PORTS.

GRAHAM & Co.'s SOUND PORT, ...Quarts	21 8	24 0
J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s FINE PORT, with good body and flavour ...Quarts	27 0	30 0
Do. Do. ...Pints	16 0	18 0
J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s SUPERIOR PORT, a first-class full-bodied Wine, with fine bouquet and flavour (most suitable for invalids)...Quarts	34 0	38 0
Do. Do. ...Pints	19 0	21 0

MADEIRA.

FINEST OLD MADEIRA, selected especially by Cossart, Gordon & Co., Madeira, recommended to convalescents ...Quarts	36 0	40 0

MARSALA.

OLD MARSALA, an agreeable substitute for Cheap Sherry, Quarts	17 0	19 0

STILL HOCKS.

Imported direct.

BODENTHAL, vintage 1865, a sound light Wine for general use ...Qts.	21 0	24 0
Ditto ditto ...Pints	11 0	13 0
HATTENHEIM, vintage 1865, a superior wine of fuller body and flavour ...Qts.	31 0	34 0
Ditto ditto ...Pints	16 0	18 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH, vintage 1862, a rich full-flavoured Dinner Wine of very superior character ...Qts.	36 0	40 0
Ditto ditto ...Pints	19 0	21 0
STEINWEIN (the celebrated Still Hock, in glass jugs) ...Pints	27 0	30 0

BURGUNDIES,

Shipped direct from Bordeaux.

CHABLIS, vintage 1861, an agreeable delicate white wine, suitable for the first course of fish ...Quarts	18 8	21 0
CHABLIS, vintage 1858, superior, of higher bouquet and fuller body ...Quarts	25 0	28 0
POMARD, vintage 1861, a fine red wine ...Quarts	25 0	28 0

SAUTERNES,

Shipped direct from Bordeaux.

BARSAC, vintage 1861, a light and agreeably delicate wine ...Quarts	21 8	24 0
HAUT SAUTERNES, vintage 1861, a sound light wine ...Quarts	24 0	27 0
HAUT SAUTERNES, vintage 1858, a very superior wine ...Quarts	32 0	36 0

GREEK AND HUNGARIAN WINES,

IN THEIR "UNFORTIFIED" CONDITION.

SPIRITS.

BRANDIES.

	Rs. as.	Rs. as.
COGNAC, FINE OLD PALE; (Treacher & Co.'s celebrated Heart-Labelled), particularly pure, soft, and delicate ...per doz.	27 0	30 0
Ditto ditto the "Travelling Bottle" (a flat & portable speciality for Travellers' use) „	16 0	18 0
COGNAC, OLD PALE; far superior to the lower brands of Hennessy, Martell, and others, commonly sold at the same rate „	24 0	27 0
BRANDY, EXSHAW'S No. 1 „	36 0	40 0
„ „ No. 2 „	24 0	27 0
„ HENNESSEY'S „	23 8	26 0
„ MARTELL'S „	24 0	26 8
„ MOUNIER'S Vine Leaf „	24 0	27 0

LONDON GINS.

BOOTH'S LONDON OLD TOM... Qts. per doz.	16 0	18 0
SWAINE and BOORD'S „ „	16 0	18 0

HOLLANDS GIN.

DE KUYPER'S Genuine GENEVA, case of 15 large square bottles	24 0	27 0
Do. do. case of 12 small square bots.	13 8	15 0

RUMS.

RUM, FINEST OLD JAMAICA, H. White and Co.'s ...Qts. per doz.	21 0	24 0
RUM, OLD JAMAICA „	18 0	20 0

WHISKEYS.

IRISH, KINAHAN'S Celebrated LL. Qts. per doz	19 0	21 0
SCOTCH, CRABBIE'S Fine Highland. „	18 0	20 0

(NOT LESS THAN 3 BOTTLES OF SPIRITS SUPPLIED AT CASH RATES.)

LIQUEURS,

Of the finest qualities, and from the first makers only.

Absinthe, Chartreuse, Cherry Brandy, Citronelle, Curacao, Maraschino, Noyeau, Punch, Rose, Vanille, Vermouth, Various Bitters, &c.

BITTERS AND CORDIALS,

Of several descriptions.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MRS. CARROLL,

MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER.
1, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MILLINERY ALWAYS ON HAND.

Dressmaking, Wedding and Mourning Orders, completed on the shortest notice with the greatest care and punctuality.

"Ladies' own Materials" made up!

CHRISTMAS STOCK

IN ALL VARIETY JUST RECEIVED.
Specially selected.
Inspection invited.
Charges moderate.
Outstation Orders expeditiously executed.

THE GILBERT COURT MARTIAL.—The whole of the evidence, &c., in the trial by Court Martial of Ensign Gilbert, H. M.'s 3rd 60th Rifles, printed in large type, and carefully revised, has been published in pamphlet form, at the "Madras Mail" Office. Price 8 Annas, postage 1 Anna.

LETTS'S DIARIES, 1871, FOR INDIA.

MAP OF THE WORLD GRATIS.

ALL the OFFICE EDITIONS of the above WORK contain a MAP of the WORLD, showing the new Telegraph Lines, and every Diary is materially improved and arranged to meet the requirements of our Indian and Colonial friends.

For further information see Prospectuses, to be obtained gratis from any Bookseller or Storekeeper, and the Table of Contents.

To guide those who may not have used our Books before, we append the following list of the Editions most universally adopted by—

The ARMY.—Nos. 8, 9, 10, and the Scribbling series; the former in morocco and russia spring lock cases.

BANKERS and BROKERS.—Same as Merchants (see below).

CLERGYMEN of every denomination.—Nos. 2, 8, 9, 10, 12 enlarged, 12, 14 enlarged, 14, the "Clerical Tablet Diary," the Broad 1s., and Letts's Sermon and Preachers' Registers.

DOCTORS.—The "Medical," "Appointment," "Monthly or Professional," and Nos 1, 2, 8, 9, 10, 12, and Letts's Medical Ledger.

ENGINEERS, BUILDERS & SURVEYORS.—Nos 1, 2, 8, and the Rough Diaries, plain or interleaved blotting, and Letts's Sectional Books and Paper.

FARMERS.—Nos. 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, plain and interleaved blotting, and cash.

GENTLEMEN.—Nos. 51, 1, 6, 9, 10, 12 enl., 18, 20 and 22 in lock cases, and wallets of russia and morocco, also the "Perpetual Diaries."

INSURANCE COMPANIES and AGENTS.—Nos. 51, 1, 8, 12 enl., 12, 18, the Broad 1s., and 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, and Letts's Sectional Paper for Calculations.

LADIES.—Nos. 12, 18, 20, 22, 17, Card Case Almanac, in fancy leather, silk, and other bindings, and the various Housekeepers and Washing Books.

THE FANCY LEATHER POCKET SERIES, in roan, russia calf and sealskin, suited for Christmas and New Year's presents, is unsurpassed for finish and style, and kept by most of the principal stationers.

MERCHANTS.—Nos. 51, 52, 53, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, and the B or Dr. and Cr. series.

THE NAVY.—Same as Army (see above).

PHYSICIANS.—Same as Doctors (see above).

RAILWAY COMPANIES.—Same as Insurance Companies (see above).

SOLICITORS and the Legal Profession.—Nos. 51, 1, 8, 9, 18, and the "Appointment."

TRADESMEN.—Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 13, 15, the B or Dr. and Cr. Series and Nos. 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36.

VESTRIES.—The Clerical "Tablet Diary" and Letts's Parish and Preachers' Registers.

WAREHOUSEMEN.—Nos. 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, Broad 1s., 1s. 6d., 9d., 6d., 17, 21 and 23.

In addition to the usual contents of Letts's Diaries, the following Tables have been added this year for the first time :—

British Possessions, with Date of Acquisition, Governors, their salaries, &c.
Calendar for 1871, Historical and General.
Colonial Banks, Rates of Postage, and Telegrams.
Colonial Bishops and their Salaries.
Colonial Governments and their Representatives.
Colonial Official Passage Allowances.
Freezing Mixtures.
Holidays at Public Offices at India and Australasia.
Indian Board of Government in London.
Latitudes and Longitudes of places in India, Australasia, China and Japan.
Observatories, Latitudes and Longitudes of Colonial and Continental.
Peninsular and Oriental Co.'s Passenger Rates.
„ „ Time Table.
Precedency, Colonial order of.
Presidential Members of Government.
Rainfall Measurements.
Temperature Tables, average throughout the world.
Wages Table, Indian.
Weights and Measures, Indian.

Letts, Son & Co., London, Oct. 1870.

SILVER GOODS.

FOR PRESENTATION.

Richly chased or engraved in all the newest designs.

BOUQUET HOLDERS

Light openwork, or solid Silver; from Rs. 12 to Rs. 50.

CHRISTENING PRESENTS.

CORAL AND BELLS.

Of standard Silver, from Rs. 11 to Rs. 35.
„ Silver Gilt, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 25.

IVORY RING AND BELLS.

Of standard Silver, from Rs 18-8 to Rs 25.
„ Silver Gilt, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.

CUPS AND GOBLETS.

(Each in handsome Morocco Case) Of standard Silver, triply gilt inside.
From Rs. 36 to Rs 75.

CHRISTENING SETS.

(Each complete in handsome Morocco Case) Of standard Silver Cups triply gilt inside.

FORK AND SPOON.
From Rs. 20 to Rs 30.

FORK, KNIFE, AND SPOON.
From Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 75.

FORK, KNIFE, SPOON, AND CUP.
From 65 to Rs. 150.

FORK, KNIFE, SPOON, AND PLATE.
From Rs. 100 to Rs. 130.

CIGAR CASES.

Of solid Silver, richly chased or engraved.
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 100.

CUPS AND GOBLETS.

Of solid Silver, triply gilt inside, with space for engraving.
For Prize or Testimonal Purposes.
From Rs. 75 to Rs. 250.

LADIES' CARD CASES.

Plain, Chased, or Engraved.
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 50.

SALT CELLARS AND SPOONS.

In a variety of beautiful patterns;
Complete sets of four or six in handsome Morocco cases.
From Rs. 70 to Rs. 150.

SNUFF BOXES.

Of solid Silver, triply gilt inside, richly chased or engraved.
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 75.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of the late Captain JAMES DUCAT, of the Bombay Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Central Provinces, Belaspore, will be good enough to forward the same to the undersigned before the 1st proximo. All Persons or Firms indebted to the Estate will be good enough to communicate at once with

W. BLAKENEY, Major,
22nd Regiment N. I., Commandant,
President Committee of Adjustment.

NEW BANK of BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, H. M. GENERAL TREASURY, GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK and PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, will be CLOSED for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS, from SATURDAY 24th to THURSDAY 29th (both days inclusive), and on MONDAY the 2nd January.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 10th December 1870.

FARM of MUNICIPAL TOLLS and TAXES, AHMEDABAD.—TENDERS will be received for the above up to the 15th January 1871 by the undersigned.

Particulars on application to the Secretary, Ahmedabad Municipality.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of, nor does the Municipality bind itself to accept, any Tender.

A. A. BORRADAILE,
President Municipal Fund Committee, Ahmedabad.

HOUSE ASSESSMENT FOR 1871.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER has THIS DAY ATTACHED his CERTIFICATE to the ASSESSMENT BOOKS.

Appeals against the Rates must be presented to the Clerk to the Court of Petty Sessions, within ten days from this date.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JOHN F. HUTCHINSON,
Assist. Municipal Commissioner and Assessor.

Assistant Municipal Commissioner and Assessor's Office,
Bombay, 15th December, 1870.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOLS.

The Committee invites TENDERS for the SUPPLY of the following ARTICLES for ONE YEAR, commencing 1st January 1871, as per Schedules :—BEEF, MUTTON, MILK, BREAD, FLOUR, ROLONG, RICE, PLUMS, TEA, SUGAR, OIL, FIREWOOD, CHARCOAL, VEGETABLES of sorts, COUNTRY SHOES, and many other Articles in use, concerning which full information will be furnished upon application.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules can be obtained by intending Contractors upon application at this Office.

The Committee does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Tenders will be received up to the 26th December 1870.

W. P. WALSHE,
Secretary, Bombay Education Society.

Secretary's Office, Byculla, 26th November 1870.

SIGNOR J. INZOLI,

PROFESSOR OF PIANOFORTE AND SINGING.
128, Malabar Hill.

Terms Rs. 4 per lesson—for 12 lessons, (it being at the Pupil's option to take one or more lessons per week).

Address also Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Hummum Street.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,

WINE MERCHANTS,
ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

INDIAN ESTABLISHMENTS.

BOMBAY..................Elphinstone Circle.
POONA..................East Street.
CALCUTTA..................Belatee Bungalow.

WE beg to call the attention of Messrs, Clubs and Residents of Western India and Madras to the undermentioned WINES, SPIRITS, &c., which cannot be surpassed at the respective quotations.

N. B.—In all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

OUR QUOTATIONS for SPARKLING WINES, are for GOOD DELIVERY from our Godowns; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

All our choice high class Wines arrive per the Overland Route or via the Suez Canal.

CHAMPAGNES.

Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.
33 0	Cordon Bleu, a pure, light dry Wine	28 0
39 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body	35 0
42 0	Silver Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co.	38 0
42 0	Gold Neck, ditto ditto drier	38 0
45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, very dry and choice	40 0
45 0	No. 1 Gold Neck, dry, 1st quality, extremely delicate	40 0
45 0	No. 2 Gold Neck, very dry, ditto ditto	40 0
45 0	No. 3 Gold Neck, extra dry, ditto ditto	40 0

The peculiar dryness of Nos. 2 and 3 find favour at the Principal Mess Tables and Clubs of Europe.

Single Magnums, specially selected from a good Cuvée suitable for Clubs and Messes. Per case 42 0

_ Most of the above in pints at Rs. 3 extra per case of 2 doz.

HALF PINTS Champagne at Rs. 9, Rs. 12, and Rs. 15 per dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0

SPARKLING HOCKS.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0

STILL HOCKS.

20 0*	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 0	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21 0
23 0	Erbach ditto 1862	21 0
29 0*	Nierstein ditto 1862	26 0

STILL MOSELLES.

23 0	Winningen Vintage 1862	20 0
25 0	Brauneberg ditto 1862	23 0
30 0*	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
28 0	Stein Wein, in original bottles, much appreciated	24 0

CLARETS.

12 0*	Vin Ordinaire	10 0
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beycheville	18 0
22 0	Chateau Larose	20 0
34 0	Chateau Leoville	28 0
34 0	Chateau Langoa	28 0

BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.

42 0	Red, very fruity	36 0
42 0	White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk	36 0

SHERRIES.

	Mark. Seal.	Quality and Peculiarity.	
20 0	B	Red—A full flavoured Dinner Wine	18 0
20 0	A	Red—Quality as above, but drier	18 0
26 0	C	Red—Pale, rich flavoured Dinner Wine	22 0
27 0	1	White—Pale, delicate and nutty	24 0
30 0	2	White—Mellow, fine, and dry, recommended	27 0
32 0	3	White—Also very dry and delicate	29 0
33 0	4	White—Vino de Pasto, choice, old and delicate	30 0
33 0		Amontillado, pale, delicate and very dry	30 0
36 0		Manzanilla, pale, old, and very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	32 0

PORT.

The sole produce of the Upper Douro.

Credit.		Cash.
18 0*	(One Grape,) a full-bodied fruity Wine	16 0
24 0	(Two Grapes,) a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine	21 0
30 0	(Three Grapes,) a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	27 0

BRANDIES.

27 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Trade Mark	24 0
29 0	Ditto ditto Gold Vine Leaf	27 0
32 0	Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0
36 0	TENT WINE	32 0
18 0*	OLD MARSALA Z.	16 0
25 0	BUCELLAS, light and dry	22 8

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

SUNDRY SPIRITS EXTRA FINE.
DUTCH LIQUEURS.

BASS'S BEER,

Bottled by H. Stone & Co.

Also our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.

Rs. 6 per dozen	Quarts.
„ 5 „	Imperial Pints.
„ 4 „	Pints.

N.B.—The Trade supplied on liberal terms.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

CHAMPAGNE, slightly ullaged, suitable for CUP or TIFFIN. A few cases of the above to be cleared off at Rs. 15 per dozen, nett.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES :—

F. GIESLER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts in cases of 1 dozen	Rs. 40 each.
Pints „ 2 „	„ 43 „

BLOCK, GREY & BLOCK'S CLARET.

Larose in cases of 1 dozen	Rs. 37 each.
St. Julien in cases of 1 dozen	Rs. 28 „

1st December 1870. W. NICOL & Co.

BOUNEVIALLE AND SIBILLE,

WINE AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY,
1 Oak Lane, Fort.

		Qts.	Pts.
CLARETS—St. Julien Medoc (a Sound Wine)	per doz. Rs.	8 0	4 8
„ Ditto (our own Brand).	„	10 8	...
„ Chateau Larose (Do.)	„	14 0	...
BRANDIES—Martell's	„	21 0	...
Denis Mounié	„	21 0	...
SHERRY—Chillingworth	„	25 0	...
PORT WINE—Chillingworth	„	26 0	...
CHAMPAGNE—Manuel & Co., Rheims	„	30 0	16 0
„ Moir and Chandon		30 0	16 0
Fleur de Sillery Grand Mousseux		28 0	...
OLD TOM (Swaine & Boord's)	„	16 0	10 0
WHISKEY (Irish)	„	15 8	...
ABSINTHE, Pirnon Fils	„	26 0	...
VERMOUTH, Noilly Prat	„	12 0	6 8
BEER—Bass's Beer, bottled by Stone	„	5 8	4 0
„ Alsopp's Pale Ale	„	5 0	3 4
„ Tennent's	„	5 0	3 4
PORTER—Guinness's	„	5 0	3 8
„ Tennent's	„	5 0	3 8

We guarantee the quality of the above Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back any of our Goods not suiting the buyer.

All orders from up-country for Oilman Stores, Tobacco, Cigars (Havannah), Olive Oil, will be promptly attended to.

Price List on Application.

ASSOCIATION VINICOLE DE BORDEAUX.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

		Qts.	Pts.
ST. JULIEN VIEUX, (recommended)	per doz. Rs.	12 0	6 8
FRONSAC VIEUX (full flavoured).	„	15 0	8 0
BURGUNDY (Bourgogne)	„	18	...
Do. (Nuits)	„	22	...
Do. (Pomard)	„	26	...
COGNAC, Fine Champagne, an extra good Brandy	„	25	...
Do. Petite Champagne	„	21	...
Do. Bois (very Old)	„	19	...
Do. Old	„	17	...

BOUNEVIALLE & SIBILLE.,
Oak 1, Lane, Fort. Sole Agents for Bombay.

NOTICE.—Messrs. LINDLEY and WARREN beg to NOTIFY that their STUDIO will be CLOSED from THIS DATE until further NOTICE, for the purpose of BUILDING a NEW STUDIO in more convenient Premises.

All Orders for out-door Photography in the interim will be attended to.

Tempory Office, Armenian Lane, Fort

THOMSON AND COMPANY.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT.
MAZAGON.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.
Nail Brushes.
Tooth Brushes
Combs.
Corn Plasters.
Perfumery.
Sponges.
Sponge Bags.
Flesh Gloves.
Chest Expanders.
Eau de Cologne.
Violet Powder.
Feeding Bottles.
Court Plaster.
Filters.

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay references will receive every care and attention.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES,
AND
THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS.

ESTABLISHED IN EUROPE 1815.

LONDON HOUSES:
44, MARK LANE, CITY, AND VILLIERS STREET, STRAND;
BORDEAUX HOUSE:
PLACE DU CHAMP DE MARS.

REPRESENTATIVES IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
Established in Bombay 1842.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. respectfully solicit a continuance of the commands of MESSES, CLUBS, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the extensive nature of their business, they can offer better value than their competitors in Bombay.

TO MERCHANTS AND GENERAL DEALERS our TERMS will be found MOST LIBERAL, both with regard to Credit and Discounts.

Detailed particulars will be afforded at our Offices in Dean Lane.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s
EXTRA DRY CHAMPAGNES.
CROWN BRAND—FINEST DRY.
As supplied to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

Quarts, Rs. 40. | Pints, Rs. 22-0.

FINE SPARKLING..................Qts. Rs. 36 Pints Rs. 19-8

GOOD SPARKLING for Tiffin, Ball, or Cup „ 30 „ 16-0

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s
GERMAN WINES.

	Qts.	Pts.
SPARKLING—Hock Nonpareil	Rs. 40	Rs. 22 0
„ Moselle Do.	40	22 0
„ Do. Muscatel	36	19 8
STILL—Moselle Braunberger	25	—
„ Hock Johannisberger	42	22 0
„ „ Marcobrunner	34	—
„ „ Forster Traminer	34	—
„ „ Rudesheimer	26	14 0
„ „ Hochheimer	23	12 8

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s
FRENCH WINES.

	Qts.	Pts.
CLARETS—Chateau Mouton	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 16 0
„ „ Rauzan	25 0	14 0
„ „ Palmer	22 0	12 0
„ „ Larose	18 8	10 8
„ St. Julien	17 0	10 0
„ Cantenac	15 8	9 0
„ Medoc	13 8	—
„ Haut Sauternes	22 0	12 0
BURGUNDIES—Chambertin, Red	32 0	17 0
„ Nuits, Red	26 0	—
„ Macon, Red	21 0	—
„ Chablis, White	22 0	12 0

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s
SPIRITS.

COGNAC, superior very, Old Pale, Black Capsule	Rs. 32
„ Superior Old Pale, Yellow Capsule	28
„ Pale, White Capsule	25
RUM, Superior Old Jamaica	22
OLD TOM, London Gin	21
IRISH WHISKY	23
SCOTCH WHISKY	21
GENEVA, in flasks 1 dozen in a case	19

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s
SHERRIES.

A 1 AMONTILLADO, extra quality	Rs. 38 0
AMONTILLADO, very choice	32 0
AMOROSO, full flavored, soft pale	28 0
SHERRY, Green Seal, full bodied, light gold colour	22 0
„ Blue Seal, extra pale and dry	22 0
„ Brown Seal, very pale and delicate	22 0
„ Yellow Seal, an excellent Dinner Wine	18 8
„ White Seal, an ordinary Dinner Wine	15 0
MARSALA, Virgin	15 8
OLD EAST INDIA MADEIRA, very choice	33 0

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s
PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
Very old and choice, firm crusted, Gold Capsule	Rs. 36 0	Rs. —
INVALIDS', full fruity, Gold Capsule	30 0	—
Black Seal, a Dessert Wine	24 8	14 8
CUTLER'S CELEBRATED RED SEAL	18 0	10 0

LIQUEURS.

	Qts.	Pts.
CURACOA, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	Rs. 22
MARASCHINO DI-ZARA	40	22
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	30	16
ORANGE BITTERS (the best)	20	—

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

NOTICE to RATE-PAYERS.—Orders have been issued to ENFORCE PAYMENT, by DISTRAINT, of all Municipal Bills remaining UNPAID on CHRISTMAS DAY, the 25th December 1870.

A. T. CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, 13th December 1870.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE SOCIETY.—The ANNUAL PUBLIC EXAMINATION of the BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE SOCIETY'S SCHOOL will be HELD at the Institution, at MAHIM, on MONDAY, the 19th January, at 4 P.M.

G. R. WILSON,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 16th December 1870.

SOCIETY for the PROPAGATION of the GOSPEL in FOREIGN PARTS.—The ELEVENTH ANNUAL COMMEMORATION of the SOCIETY'S REVIVED MISSION in BOMBAY will be HELD on St. Thomas' Day, WEDNESDAY, 21st December, 1870.

There will be a celebration of the Holy Communion in the Cathedral at 7-30 A.M.

Evensong will be said at 4-30 P.M.

At 5 P.M. a Public Meeting of the Friends and Supporters of the Society will be held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, when an Abstract of the Annual Report for the present year will be read, the names of the Subscribers who have been elected to the Committee declared, and Addresses delivered in connection with the work of the Society.

The Offertories and Collections in the Cathedral on Sunday, the 18th instant, and on St. Thomas' Day, will be given to the Society.

T. F. PUNNETT,
Acting Honorary Secretary S. P. G.

Bombay, 16th December 1870.

CHUNAM CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are invited by the undersigned, up till 20th instant, for the CHUNAM they require in Bombay during this working season. For Form of Tender and particulars apply to

GLOVER & Co.

Nesbit Lane, Byculla, 16th December 1870.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Marine Storekeeper, at the Bombay Dockyard, up to 12 o'clock of the 18th January 1871, for the SUPPLY by CONTRACTS SPECIFIED in the SCHEDULES, for ONE YEAR, from 1st April 1871 to 31st March 1872.

Tenders to be superscribed, "Tender for the supply of Miscellaneous Articles."

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Tenders must show a rate for each and every article comprised therein.

Parties may tender for one or as many complete classes as they please, but not for a portion of a class.

Each Tender before being opened must be accompanied by the requisite deposit in cash.

Each Tenderer must produce with his Tender samples of the Principal Stores he tenders, such as Canvas by the bolt, Rope by the coil, Paint by the keg, Oil by the tin, Tallow by the pound: unless his samples are equal to the Government sample, such Tender will be rejected irrespective of price.

Persons desirous of undertaking the Contract, can obtain, on application at this office, printed Forms of Tender, Schedules of the articles to be supplied, and any other information they may require in connection with the Contract.

W. L. SEARLE, Lieut. late I. N.,
Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 23rd November 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of COCOANUT and CASTOR OIL for a period of TWELVE MONTHS, commencing from the 1st January 1871, in such quantities as may be required by the Company monthly. Price to include delivery at the Stores Depot, Byculla.

The estimated Annual Consumption is about 400 Tons of Cocoanut and 500 Tons of Castor Oil.

Sealed Tenders specifying descriptions of Oil and localities from whence to be procured, accompanied by small samples of the same in sealed bottles, to be sent to the Agent at the Company's Offices not later than noon on the 20th December 1870.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. P. LeMESURIER, Agent.

Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, 1st December 1870.

RE GEORGE ASHBURNER, Deceased.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that ALL PERSONS being CREDITORS of, or otherwise having Claims upon or against the Estate of GEORGE ASHBURNER, late of Filgate in the County of Sussex, Esquire, deceased, who died at Filgate, aforesaid, on the 13th day of June 1869, and Letters of Administration whose personal Estate and Effects with the exemplification of the Probate of the last Will and Testament of the said deceased issued out of the Principal Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate, at London, annexed) were, on the 29th day of November 1870, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to ANDREW JOHN MACDONALD, of Bombay, British Merchant, a Partner in the Firm of Messrs Sir Charles Forbes and Co., and one of the constituted Attorney of KATHERINE ASHBURNER, Widow, the relict, and JOHN HENNINGS (in the Will written John) NIX, Esquire, two of the Executors of the said Will and Testament of George Ashburner, deceased, are required on or before the 3rd day of January 1871 to send to Messrs. RIMINGTON, HORE, and LANGLEY, of Bombay, Proctors for the said Administrator, the particulars of their Claim upon or against the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to the said Katherine Ashburner, and John Hennings Nix, as such Executors as aforesaid, having regard to the Claims of which he shall then have Notice. All persons indebted to the said Estate, or having property of the deceased in their hands, are hereby required forthwith to pay or account for said Debts or Property to the said Administrator.—Dated 3rd day of December 1870.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Applicant's Proctors.

NOTICES.

SOUNDY AND COMPANY,

BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF
MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS.
FROM THE LEADING HOUSES IN EUROPE,
Unsurpassed in Tone and Quality, are supplied at makers' prices,
FOR CASH PAYMENT,

The actual importation expenses and charges and Government Duty only being added to the London quoted prices.

No. 1.—CIRCULAR BOMBARDON, OR HELICON.

	£ s. d.
Standing in F and E flat, and with 3 Valves or Pistons	16 16 0

No. 2—BOMBARDON, OR CONTRA BASS.

Standing in F and E flat, with 3 Valves or Pistons	15 15 0
The same, (No. 2), but with 4 Valves or Pistons	16 16 0

No. 3.—EUPHONION, OR BASS.

Standing in C and B flat, with 3 Valves or Pistons	13 13 0
The same, (No. 3), but with 4 Valves or Pistons	14 14 0

No. 4.—BARITONE.

In C and B flat, with 3 Valves or Pistons	10 10

No. 5.—ALTHORN.

In C and B flat, with 3 Valves or Pistons	10 10 0

No. 6.—ALTHORN.

In F and E flat, with 3 Valves or Pistons	9 9 0

No. 7.—OPHECLEIDE.

With 11 keys	11 11 0
With 12 keys	12 12 0

No. 8.—FRENCH HORN.

With Crooks complete	£12 12 0 and 14 14 0

No. 9.—TENOR HORN OR FLUGEL HORN.

In C and B flat	7 7 0

No. 10.—TROMBONE, BASS.

In E and F, with 3 Valves	12 12 0
The same, with Slide instead of Valves	7 7 0

No. 11.—TROMBONE, TENOR.

In C and B flat, with 3 Valves	10 10 0
The same, with Slide instead of Valves	5 5 0

No. 12.—TROMBONE, ALTO.

In F and E flat, with 3 Valves	9 9 0
The same, with Slide instead of Valves	4 14 0

No. 13—TRUMPET.

In F, new model, with 3 Valves and Crooks, complete, long Bell	9 9 0
The same, but of ordinary model	8 8 0

No. 14.—CORNET-A-PISTON.

The best manufactured, with Crooks complete	10 10

No. 15.—CORNET-A-PISTON.

Excellent manufacture, with crooks complete	8 8 0

No. 16.—NEW REGULATION CAVALRY TRUMPET ... 2 10 0

No. 17.—NEW REGULATION FIELD. BUGLE ... 2 10 0

No. 18.—FIELD BUGLE, CHROMATIC. ATTACHMENT ... 2 10 0

No. 19.—CLARIONETS.

Clarionet, in B flat or in E flat, best German-Silver, highly finished, in leather case	12 12 0

_ These beautiful Instruments are strongly recommended for their superior tone, their durability, and—taking these qualities into consideration—their cheapness.

No. 20.—BEST CLARIONET.

Best Clarionet in B flat or in E flat, of Cocoa-wood, with German-silver tips, keys, and rings, very highly finished	7 7 0

No. 21.—BASS CLARIONET.

Cocoa, German Silver Keys	18 18 0

No. 22.—BASSOON.

Cocoa, Newest Model	14 14 0

No. 23.—SAXOPHONES.

Saxophone, Soprano,	B flat	12 12 0
Saxophone, Alto,	E flat	15 15 0
Saxophone, Tenor,	B flat	15 15 0
Saxophone, Baritone,	E flat	18 18 0

No. 24.—NEW REGULATION PATENT SIDE DRUM.

With Metal Shell, and with carrying-strap and sticks	5 10 0

No. 25.—TENOR DRUM.

To match the Bass Drum	8 8 0

No. 26.—KETTLE DRUMS.

Per pair	25 0 0

No. 27.—BASS DRUM.

Splendid Model, best seasoned Wooden Shell, magnificently Emblazoned; with leather carrying-strap and sticks	14 14 0
The same, but with Metal Shell	12 12 0

SOUNDY & Co. can supply all kinds of Drums to order, a large stock being always on hand.

FLUTES.

Concert Flute, in D, of best German silver, highly finished, with 9 keys, in case, complete	12 12 0
Concert Flute in D, of Cocoa wood, with 8 German silver keys, first quality	5 5 0
Flute in F, of Cocoa wood, with German silver keys, and broad G. S. tips, best quality	3 3 0
Flute, in E flat, of Cocoa wood, with German silver keys, and broad G. S. tips, best quality	3 10 0
Flute, in B, of Cocoa wood, with German silver keys, &c.	2 2 0

PICCOLOS.

Piccolo, in D, E flat, F or G, highly finished, of best German silver, with ivory head	3 10 0
Piccolo, ditto, solid German silver, less highly finished	2 15 0
Piccolo, of Cocoa wood, with German silver keys, and broad G. S. tips, best manufacture, in D, E flat, F, or G	1 15 0

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cymbals, Turkish best, per pair	6 6 0
Cymbals, ordinary	4 4 0
Triangles, large size	0 15 0
Triangles, small size	0 10 0
Drum Heads, side, per pair	0 12 0
Drum Heads, tenor	1 0 0
Drum Heads, bass	1 18 0
Kettle Drum Heads	1 5 0
Metronome, Maelzel's, with bell	2 2 0

REEDS, &c.

Clarionet Reeds, B flat and E flat, best, per dozen	0 6 0
Bass Clarionet Reeds	
Tenors ditto	
Bassoon Reeds, per dozen	1 0 0
Oboe Reed, ditto	0 15 0

Springs, brass and steel, of the very best description, for all instruments.

Flute, Clarionet, and Ophecleide Plugs, in sets.

Extra Mouth-pieces for Clarionets, and all brass instruments.

Clarionet Cord and Ligatures.

MUSIC PAPER.

Music Paper of best quality, per ream	3 0 0

MUSIC CARDS.

Music Cards, of extra size and thickness, per 100	1 0 0
Ditto, smaller	0 12 0

Violins, Tenor Violins, Violoncellos, Guitars, Banjos, Tambourines, in great variety.

Every other requisite for Military Bands supplied to order, at the shortest notice, and on the most liberal terms.

TERMS CASH.

The London prices are quoted; to these have to be added Shipping, Freight, Insurance, Customs' Duty, Landing Charges, &c., in all, 20 per cent., in addition to the London prices named.

THE RUPEE IS ESTIMATED AT TWO SHILLINGS.

Instrument Cases are extras, and are moderately charged, according to the make and finish.

SOUNDY & Co.,
IMPORTERS, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET steady.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Noml. value persh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	3 p.ct.	Agra Bank	95
22,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	605
10,000	500	100	6 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	165
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,650
80,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	250
60,000	25	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	860
40,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	112
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

PRESS COMPANIES

150	5,000	2,850	250 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,375
200	2,000	1,100	75 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	700
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	460
150	12,000	11,000	200 do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,600
200	2,000	all	265 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,225
200	500	all	66 do.	Do. New	570
569	1,880	all	800 do.	Colaba Press Co	6,200
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	3,500
150	8,500	all	1,000*	Fort Press Co.	9,250
800	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	1,020
200	4,000	all	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,400
200	5,000	1,500	150 ps	Imperial Press Co.	1,300
1,000	,000	2,000	120 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	875
2,000	400	350	65 ps	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	375
125	2,500	all	250*	Prince of Wales Press	2,400
220	1,000	750	75 ps	Victoria Press, Madras	1,000
150	2,000	all	150 ps	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,150
400	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	600

*Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	1,260
500	2,500	all	125ps*	Alliance Spinning	2,450
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay	3,000
100	1,000	all	25*	Bombay United	1,000
1610	150	150	...	Broach Mills	250
800	5,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,325
750	2,000	all	150 p.s	Great Eastern	1,750
12,500	1,000	all	80 p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,065
800	2,500	all	80 p.s	Oriental	2,200
800	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,800

*Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	235
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	126
...	£ 0	43.10.2	do.	Do.	
...	£100	1,800	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 70	Colaba Land Co.	1,600
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	156
,750	2,000	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,010
4,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Fort Canning	260

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

—	5,200	2,375	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	65
	3,500	2,440	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	10

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 17.

Fenwick, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from Belgaum.

Campbell, Lieutenant, General List, Bengal, on furlough, from England.

Strong, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.

Fawkes, Lieutenant, Bombay 1-8th Foot, on medical certificate, from Nusseerabad.

Trevor, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 17.

Marsh, Captain, 18th Bengal Cavalry, on furlough, to England.

Manson, Captain, Royal Engineers, on leave, to England.

Delane, Lieutenant-Colonel, Viceroy's Body Guard, from furlough, to England.

Beamers, Captain, late 1-11th Foot, on half pay, to England.

Fenwick, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.

Russell, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, to England.

DECEMBER 18.

Carter, Royal Engineers, on leave, to England.

Cuthell, Captain, Bengal 38th Regiment, on private affairs, to England.

Dent, Captain, 3rd Hussars, on leave, to Ahmedabad.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, December 13.)

The Governor requests the honour of the company of all gentlemen in Her Majesty's Civil, Naval, and Military Services, at a Ball to be given in the Banqueting Hall, on Thursday the 5th of January next at 9 o'clock. Officers are not required to attend in Full Dress.

Mr. H. T. Knox, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, two months' privilege leave.

Mr. G. Thornhill, Acting Second Member of the Board of Revenue, three months' privilege leave.

Mr. G. H. Ellis, Acting Collector and Magistrate of Ganjam, two months' privilege leave on or after the 26th instant.

Mr. W. H. Comyn, Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of North Arcot, for two years, to proceed to Europe on furlough from 1st February next, with subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days.

Mr. George Lee Morris, Acting Member of the Board of Revenue, to be in charge of the Inam Department during the absence of the Honourable W. Robinson, or until further orders.

Mr. Thomas James Maltby to be Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Ganjam.

Mr. H. D. Elphinstone Dalrymple, to be Sheriff of Madras for the ensuing year.

Major Charles Elliot, C.B., Superintendent, Ashtagram Division, and Lieutenant-Colonel G. B. Malleson, to be Lay Trustee of the Church at Mysore.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Cadre 2nd Regiment European Light Infantry.

Captain James Allardyce, Major in Staff Corps, to have the position of Major, vice Lethbridge, deceased. Dated 3rd October 1870.

Lieutenant Hugh Fraser Wilson, Captain in 105th Foot, to have the position of Captain, vice Allardyce. Dated 3rd October 1870.

Cadre 39th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant Robert Stephens Jago, Captain in Staff Corps, to have the position of Captain, vice Graham, deceased. Dated 6th November 1870.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. G. Jones, Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate, Secunderabad, furlough for two years, and to embark from Bombay.

Major H. J. T. Neild, of the Staff Corps, officiating Superintendent of Family Payments and Pensions, furlough for two years, and to embark from Madras.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—17TH DECEMBER.

London	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. p. ton.
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d. "
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d. "
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 11s. 3d. "
	Wooden Ships	£1 10s. 0d. "
	Myrabolums & Coir bdls	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d. "
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d. "
Havre	Cotton Coffee	No ship loading
Overland	Steamers	£2 10s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£1 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 to 7 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 8 per bale.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 0 to 3 0 0 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
17	M. S. Elphinstone (s)	Raffin	Goa, Dec. 14.
	India (s)	Turner	Bussorah, Dec. 2.
	Sophie	Green	Hongkong, Nov. 2.
	Fathe Salem	Morean	Calcutta, Nov. 13.
18	H. M. S. Malabar	Douglas	Suez, Dec. 1.
	Golconda (s)	Coleman	Suez, Nov. 4.
	Lord Clyde (s)	Kingcome	Cutch Mandvi, Dec. 14.
	Australia (s)	White	Hongkong, Nov. 29.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Malta (s)	Baker	Aden and Suez.
	Taptee (s)	Morrison	Cutch.
	Arabia (s)	Crocco	Trieste, Genoa, &c.
	Sophia Joakim	Singer	Calcutta.
18	Caranjah	Anderson	Liverpool.
	Timsah (s)	Hogg	Calcutta.
	Paraguay (s)	Williams	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last:—

Ship Nimrod, Pearse, to Coconada.

Ship Burmah, Pearse, to Rangoon.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—

Steamer M. S. Elphinstone, to Coast and Goa.

Ship New Margaret, to Colombo.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Dec.

14 Glengyle (s) .... Liverpool.

Passengers arrived per Glengyle, s s—For Madras—Colonel and Mrs Rich, 2 Misses Rich and 1 child, Miss Maursoon and Mrs Bluett.

For Calcutta—Major Amuty, Mrs Baker, Mr and Miss Eddin, Mrs Beuning, Mr Gray, Mr and Mrs Payne, Mrs Johnstone, Mr Webb, Mr Croley, Mr Manger, and Mr Reid.

DAILY IMPORTS.—17TH DECEMBER.

FROM LONDON.

Tagus (s), 4 cases drugs, D. S. Kemp & Co.

Canning, 109 bales printing papers, and 73 cases foolscap papers, Volkart Brothers; 20 bales printing papers, Canjee Ebram.

Brazilian (s), 1 case gold lace, King, King & Co.

Paraguaya (s), 5 cases Cavendish tobacco, Sumsoodin Cassonjee; 17 packages rumee mustakee, Cassumbhoy Nanjee.

Wennington, 25 cases slates, A. A. Ramon.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Brazilian (s), 1 case gold thread, Hutchinson, Dods & Co.; 5 cases sherry, Lawrence & Co.; 7 cases military saddlery, Heerjee Muncherjee Sons; 6 casks brass wire, Dhunjeebhoy Bomanjee.

Canning, 3 casks tallow, N. Sooltan.

Kinjee Oodhowjee, 1 barrel slush fat, Adam Thara.

Ellora (s), 1 case tooth combs, John Elmore & Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Oreste (s), 10 cases Europe orsidue, Taspall Cuma; 5 cases accordions, 1 case mouth-harmonicas, 4 cases buttons, 2 cases snuff boxes, 1 case jewellery, 1 case glassware, and 1 case toys, John S. Elmore & Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Madrid, 15 cases sulphuric acid, Sorabjee Dossabhoy.

FROM SUEZ.

Timsah (s), 2 casks butter, Captain McNab

DAILY EXPORTS.—17TH DECEMBER.

FOR LONDON.

Deccan (s), 79 packages coffee, Hajee Adam Essa.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Victoria Cross, 48½ bales cotton, Asceron Khingor; 44 bales cotton, Roysee Amerchund; 38 bales cotton, Lalljee Sewjee; 47 bales cotton, Govindram Jagopaldass; 50 bales wool, Ramdass Vussonjee.

Gitana, 89 bales cotton, Guneshudass Nursingdass; 125 bales hemp, Lalljee Gills; 80 bales cotton, Buchutram Budrinath.

Ellen Bates, 300 bales cotton, Gopallraw Mullor; 3 bales cotton, Jumnadass Cursondass.

Balkamah, 14 cases gum olibanum, Gaddum & Co.

Paraguay (s), 111 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.; 77 bales cotton, Jewraz Balloo; 47 bales wool, Bhimjee Canjee; 150 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham & Co.

Historian (s), 13 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.; 2 bales cotton, Keesowjee Pitamber & Co.

Mabel, 20 bales cow hides, H. E. Jetakur.

Deccan (s), 250 bales cotton, H. M. Camajee Sons; 41 bales cotton, Amerchund Soonderjee; 250 bales cotton, Khooshall Hurridass.

FOR VENICE.

Arabia (s), 20 bags coffee, G. Sigg & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Arabia (s), 50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

Deccan (s), 100 bales cotton, H. Glasson & Co.

Oreste (s), 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 200 bales cotton, H. Glasson & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Behar (s), 52 bales cotton, Puttabhoy Ameejee; 36 bales cotton, Chagla Dattoo; 40 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co.; 31 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram; 50 bales cotton, Jairamdass Mondass; 33 bales cotton, Hotchund Purusram; 26 bales cotton, Ramjee Payraj; 62 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Emram; 4 cases Sumader stone, Bapoo Ragoonath.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Behar (s), 25 chests Malwa opium, Beenodeeram Balchund; 5 chests Malwa opium, Ramruka Premsook; 15 chests Malwa opium, Dulsook Ramsook.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

CUBITT—TRUEMAN—October 25th, at the Parish Church in the Blean, by the Right Rev. Bishop Jenner, assisted by the Very Rev. the Dean of Canterbury and the Rev. C. Parker, Charles Cubitt, Esq., of Denbies, to Alicia Matilda, daughter of C. T. Trueman, Esq., late 'the Carbineers,' of Oakwell House, the Blean.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

ROBERTS—December 17th, at Church Gate Street, Fort, the wife of Mr. N. Roberts, of a daughter.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

STRONG—December 10th, at No. 45, Free School Street, Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. G. Strong, of a son.

MATHEW—December 11th, at Midnapore, the wife of Dr. R. G. Mathew, Civil Surgeon, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

MORROW—ANGUS—December 13th, at St. Stephen's Church, Kidderpore, Calcutta, by the Rev. Mr. Mitchell, assisted by the Rev. G. Ferro, William Henry Morrow, Engineer, P. W. D., to Augusta Ann Angus, eldest daughter of Mr. J. W. Angus.

WHITEWAY—ANGELO—December 12th, at St. Paul's, Mynpoorie, by the Rev. A. L. Mitchell, Richard Stephen Whiteway, of the Bengal Civil Service, to Helena Adelaide Cortlandt, eldest daughter of the late Lieutenant Angelo, of the Bengal Army.

DEATHS.

ROBERTS—December 10th, at Calcutta, James Henry Cunliffe Roberts, aged 21 years 6 months and 10 days.

CURTIS—December 13th, at Monghyr, the wife of Thos. Curtis, Esq., E. I. R.

SMITH—December 2nd, at Barrackpore, Jane, wife of Captain G. Lewellin Smith, 107th Regiment.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

ROSS—December 13th, at Kilpauk, Madras, the wife of Mr. George Hope Ross, of a daughter.

STUART—December 10th, at Muddenpally, the wife of Captain C. J. Stuart, Madras Staff Corps, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

PETERS—RODGERS—November 19th, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Vizagapatam, by the Very Rev. P. Richard, William Bernard Peters, Esq., of Coconada, to Catherine Amelia, daughter of the late Patrick and Maria Teresa Rodgers, of Vizagapatam.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

ELLIS—November 30th, at Rawul Pindee, Punjaub, the wife of Lieutenant and Adjutant W. V. Ellis, 25th Punjaub Native Infantry, of a daughter, still-born.

SPAN—December 12th, at Lucknow, the wife of John M. Span, Esq., of a son.

BARTON—December 13th, at Cawnpore, the wife of W. M. Barton, E. I. R., of a son.

FFRENCH-CULLEN—December 6th, at Kherwarrah, the wife of Dr Ffrench-Cullen, of a son.

STEWART—December 14th, at Morar, the wife of R. M. Stewart, Esq., Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1870.

ALTHOUGH the English papers, so far as we can judge, had not, three weeks or a month ago, arrived at any clear conception of the policy abruptly adopted by Russia, there was not the least doubt anywhere as to the spirit in which the Russians should be met—the spirit of unhesitating resistance. It is a common mistake to suppose, because we are perpetually harping on our weakness and our hatred of war, that we will not fight upon occasion, that we are not capable of striking blows as hard now as ever we were. The Russian aggression comes in opportunely to draw forth a reminder that the British nation will not accept an insult, or permit, with impunity, any power to assail its vital interests. Devoted to peace and commerce and internal improvement as England is, nothing is ever needed but a fit provocation to rouse in the English the spirit which enabled them to stand up so many years against the first Napoleon and still more recently to flood India with British troops. Lord Granville's despatches are only the business-like expression of a determination common to Englishmen all the world over; but the Russian Cabinet will be able to read the complement of the Ministerial letters in the public journals.

It does not, however, seem to have dawned upon the public that the great Russian move was and is an intervention in favour of France. The phrase but inadequately expresses what we consider the drift and intention of the move. Practically what has happened is this: Europe has come to a turning point when a new grouping of nations has become a necessity. Germany is united, France temporarily nullified—nullified for a time; by no means nullified for a quarter of a century even, much less for the future. Had Russia been able she would have frustrated the unification of Germany and have retained her controlling influence in that country where she was the rival of France; but that policy has long been beyond her power. The next question was, doubtless, Could the alliance of Germany be recovered and turned to profit? Not likely, except under some specially favourable circumstances. But the War of 1870 has given an occasion for attempting the experiment, and that experiment is now in operation. In order to gain Germany, England must be alienated from that power, and thrown hopelessly into the hands of France. Hence the moment for rudely cancelling the Treaty of 1856 is the moment when Germany stands in need of Russian forbearance, and France in need of Russian aid, or of the aid that may be called up by the exigencies to which the Russian move on the board may give rise. The calculation is that if Prussia—the power which signed the Treaty and, therefore, the one appealed to—takes sides with Russia in the Conference, the Powers that are determined to uphold the Treaty must and will go to war with Russia and her allies. In that case, England and Italy are expected to throw forces into France, while Austria and Turkey, aided by the British fleet, operate in the East. To this course it is plain England will be urged by the English Orleanists, Imperialists and Democrats. Net result. England alienated from Germany, and forced for years to rely on France, which has herself an Eastern policy hostile to ours; and Germany, for years, committed to a Russian alliance and, therefore, bound to forward her Eastern policy, which includes the further reduction of Austrian power. On the other hand, if Germany forces Prussia to oppose the Russians, or at least to play a mediating part, siding with neither the one nor the other, then France will become the ally of Russia, and her help at any future time will be given towards the accomplishment of Russian views. The question for England, then, is, will she have the alliance of Germany or of France? No doubt the calculation of Russia is that she will force England into the French camp, and thus, while securing Germany as an ally, help to save France as a check to Germany. Clearly perceiving that the Germans are the most redoubtable enemies she has to dread, Russia, above all things, is eager to secure them by any and every means. Failing Germany, she is certain of France for half a century; and the future of the East will largely depend on the result of this astute diplomatic movement, ostensibly to revise a treaty, really to recast European alliances. It will be a great calamity to Europe and to England if our country is forced into a French alliance, the most onerous and the least trustworthy of all alliances. Such appears to us the meaning of a stroke of policy which has so profoundly agitated every capital in the world.

Regarded from this point of view we may venture the opinion that, whatever the suffering in Paris and France, Paris will not surrender until the result of the Conference in January is known, and not then if there be a prospect of aid from Italy and England. Until that Conference has met and separated the issue of the war hangs in suspense: not because the French are less beaten, but because there is a prospect of help for them, either from Russia or the enemies of Russia. The end of great wars is nearly always the startling and unforeseen.

WE have been requested to state that the Local Committee appointed to aid the Annual International Exhibition will hold its first meeting at 4 P.M. to-day, in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall.

OUR readers will be glad to learn that the Calcutta Derby on Saturday was won by Mr. Field's horse, The Earl. Grey Warrior, the second horse, also belonged originally to Mr. Field's stable. The Bombay stables have done well in "foreign parts."

MR. H. D. ELPHINSTONE DALRYMPLE has been appointed Sheriff of Madras for 1871.

MR. R. S. T. MACEWEN has been appointed a Judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court.

WE learn that the Head Quarters of the Army will be removed to Bombay from next month.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA arrived at Lucknow on Thursday, and took up quarters at Baldwin's Hotel.

MR. J. HUNTER BLAIR has been elected Master of the Madras Hounds, in room of Mr. R. A. Dalyell, who is now on his way to England.

THE Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Miss Milman have arrived in Calcutta, where they will probably remain for the rest of the cold weather.

MAJOR A. C. LILLY, 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, succeeds to the command of the 1st Infantry, during Colonel Hoseason's absence on furlough.

COLONEL O. ROTHNEY, C. S. I., has received the thanks of the Government of India for his services while in command of the troops stationed in the Agrore Valley.

WE observe an announcement of the death, at Calcutta, on Tuesday morning last, of Mr. William Johnson, Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon of that Circle, and well known in sporting circles.

WE acknowledge with thanks receipt of a "Report of Proceedings of the Court Martial on Ensign George Percy Gilbert, H. M.'s 60th Royal Rifles," which has been promptly published in pamphlet form at the office of the "Madras Mail."

B BATTERY 19th Brigade Royal Artillery, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Walker, commenced its march from Campbellpore, in the course of relief to Ferozepore, on the 13th December, and will reach Ferozepore on the 10th January.

ON New Year's Day His Excellency the Viceroy will open the new extension of the Eastern Bengal Railway to Goalunda, and on or about the 2nd of January he will inspect the Calcutta volunteers in the park at Barrackpore, where it is probable a fete will be given them by His Excellency.

MR. SILBIGER has been showing his microscopic exhibition to the Maharajah of Cashmere, who was so much interested by it that he had a second performance on another evening, on which occasion he rewarded Mr. Silbiger with Rs. 5,000 and a valuable shawl. A "Happy Valley" indeed—for exhibitors.

A TELEGRAM has been received by the Madras Government from the Government of India, stating that the Viceroy is particularly anxious that India should be well represented in the educational section of the forthcoming Exhibition; and requesting that the special attention of the local committees and the Director of Public Instruction may be drawn to the subject.

THE "Pioneer" refers to the rumour of Oudh being converted into a Lieutenant-Governorship as an airy creation. "Some time ago a scheme was discussed for the re-distribution of provinces, involving many important administrative changes, among which, we believe, the project above referred to found a place; but the realization of the scheme would have called for increased expenditure, and in the face of the deficit was shelved. So Oudh is practically almost as far from being made a Lieutenant-Governorship as ever."

"THE Chinsurah and Kurrachee depots for the temporary accommodation of newly arrived and discharged men and invalids are," says the "Friend of India," "to be abolished, at a saving to the country of about £8,000 a year. The through railway overland affords a much better route than the Indus to and from the Punjab, rendering the Kurrachee depot unnecessary. And so in the case of the Chinsurah barracks, the use of which the land transport will almost entirely take away. We believe the barracks will still be made available in case of need, but the depot staff will be abolished."

THE Calcutta Rowing Club have Messrs. H. S. Beadon, R. A. Lyall, F. E. Cunningham, and M. H. L. Beebee (stroke) for the contest with the Madras Club. Cambridge contributes not less than three of these oarsmen—among them two who have contended for the honour of their University in the great races with Oxford on the London river; and the mercantile community of Calcutta have a representative in the remaining member of the crew. The race will probably be rowed (on the river at Calcutta) on the 2nd or 3rd January, or a day or two earlier. The course selected is a distance of a mile and a quarter in front of the Botanical Gardens.

GENERAL BROOME, Controller General of Military Finance, now on sick leave at Simla, will probably, says the "Friend," be forced by his medical advisers to go home in the spring. It is generally believed that to Colonel Bacon, Deputy Secretary to Government, will be assigned the Controller General's duties in the Military Secretariat, thus virtually bringing in Colonel Johnson as Deputy to Colonel Burne. "No doubt," remarks our contemporary, "the arrangement is a good one, so far as securing an efficient Deputy Secretary to Government, in the Military Department, is concerned. We wish we could say as much for the other part of the plan."

APROPOS of the failures of the Public Works Department, the "Indian Daily News" revives a story which bears repetition. In 1866 ugly cracks appeared in the pillars and other parts of the Post Office at Calcutta, and the press called general attention to the ominous strangers. The D. P. W. pooh-poohed them for some-time, but the public, objecting to this trifling, finally rose to the occasion, and a suggestion appeared in the "Government Gazette" to the effect that the pillars of the Post Office might be repaired by "something hard being injected into the cracks by means of a squirt!" This suggestion was made by one engineer, endorsed by others, and finally found publicity as above. Time has whirled round a revenge for the public upon "the merry jest" of the D. P. W., and Lord Mayo, using the same "Government Gazette" as a "squirt," has injected "something hard" into the ugly cracks in the Department. The operation is, however, at best a makeshift, and it is now suggested to His Excellency—what non-professionals suggested to the D. P. W. when the cracks appeared in the Post Office—to "pull down the building and re-build it."

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 25TH NOVEMBER.

ABOUT 8 o'clock yesterday morning, the P. and O. Company's s.s. Golconda, Captain A. Coleman, arrived in harbour, with the English mail of the 25th ult. on board. The Golconda sailed from Suez at 10 A.M. on the 4th inst., reached Aden at 1·20 P.M. on the 10th, and resumed her voyage the following day at 1·15 A.M. She brings the following passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mrs Rowley
Mrs Bradford
Mr W Dorrance
Mr E Neil
Mr J Hogarth
Mr H Reid
Mrs Killeen
Mr R Tallow
Mr E Nash
Mrs Wright
Mr J Mannock
Mrs Grant
Lieutenant and Mrs Rowcroft
Major and Mrs Ouseley
Captain and Mrs Welshman
Mrs Hewlett
Miss Davies
Mrs Newnham
Miss Sutherland
Colonel and Mrs Westropp
Mr and Mrs Costello
Mr Cook
Mr Diehl
Mrs Peyton
Mrs Bentley
Rev Mr Clark
Mrs Manisty
Miss Ashburner
Miss Pinnock
Captain and Mrs Bushby
Mr Schroff
Colonel Spilbury
Mrs Neuberg

Mrs Lindsley
Mr and Mrs Lockie
Mrs Sandeman
Mrs Strachan
Mrs Collingridge
Mrs Carew
Mrs Richardson
Miss Chester
Mr Orchard
Mr Pollock
Mr Phillips
Rev and Mrs Deimler
Mr Livingstone
Mr Winch
Mr Lloyd
Mr Reynolds
Mr Cama
Mr Weyer
Mr and Mrs Grigor
Mr Lucius
Mr Bourke
Captain Millett
Mr Johnstone
Mr and Mrs Kingston
Mr Sands (for Yokohama)
Archbishop Steins
9 children
1 E female servant
2 ayahs
4 deck natives
Captain Roskell } P. & O.
Mr Elliston } P. & O.
E Pilgrim } P. & O.

FROM ADEN.

Mr Lorraine
4 deck natives

5th December.—Stopped and spoke H. M. S. Juno, bound to Bombay via the Canal.

13th December.—Passed steamer standing to W., and exchanged colours with barque Berwickshire, standing to W.

POLITICAL LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

MANCHESTER, NOVEMBER 25.

THE tenour of the Russian reply to Lord Granville's despatch is now well known, though the text will probably not be published till after the meeting of the Cabinet to-day. Prince Gortschakoff does not give way in the least on the all-important point in dispute, but uses a great many polite phrases about the peaceful disposition of his august master, and the unwillingness of Russia to believe that England will consider the matter to be worth going to war about. That is to say, having first defied us by repudiating, of her own mere will, the Treaty of 1856, Russia now does not care to use threatening language towards England. She has gained her end, and can afford to be polite. She wishes to avoid a war if possible, and hopes to avert our wrath by a plentiful use of soft words. No doubt, she counts on Mr. Gladstone's special weakness, and on the presence in the Cabinet of Mr. Bright, the bitterest denouncer of the war of 1856. There are signs, too, that she is not far wrong in supposing the present Cabinet is chiefly anxious to find some mode of getting out of the difficulty without taking up arms to defend the honour of the country. The tone of the press in London was at first very determined and unanimous, and Lord Granville's firm despatch was greatly approved. But within the last few days the *Daily News*, which knows the views of the Peace Radicals, has become rather shifty, talking about the possibility of a Congress being held to revise the Treaty; and even the *Times* takes refuge in the ingenious and comforting suggestion that we are not bound to go to war because Russia says she will not respect the Treaty, but ought to wait till she actually violates the article providing for the neutralisation of the Black Sea—that is, until she has a fleet and fortresses ready to fight us with. Yet it is plain that we ought not to be satisfied with anything less than an unconditional withdrawal of the Russian challenge, and that the Emperor Alexander has designedly made the holding of a Congress impossible by the way in which he has announced to his subjects and to the world his decision not to be bound by the Treaty imposed upon him after the Crimean war. Russia cannot draw back without suffering fresh humiliation instead of reasserting her national independence; and for England there is no middle way—she must either vindicate her rights by force or be content to see her influence in the East completely and finally destroyed. Still, the voice of a section of our Government is for peace. Mr. Gladstone's horror of war has become a disease with him, and it is understood that Mr. Lowe, who abominates all projects for keeping the British Empire together, will resign if the Cabinet determine to go to war. On the other hand, the Whig members of the Cabinet have made up their minds that it is our duty to go to war; and I suppose the raising of the question will lead to the break-up of Mr. Gladstone's Government. Parliament will have to be called together next month; and, if the Ministry meanwhile yield to Russia, it will very soon be turned out. The feeling in the country is unmistakeable. Eminent literary men who have failed to make their mark in politics write letters to the newspapers to urge that it does not matter to us what Russia may do in the East; and the remnants of the Manchester peace party, though bereft of Mr. Bright, have begun to clamour against the idea of another Russian war. But the sound instinct of the people makes them understand that a great nation cannot tamely accept a slap in the face such as Russia has now given us, and yet keep the respect of the world. Among business men in Manchester I have heard but one opinion, that all are bound to accept Russia's challenge; and the working men everywhere are delighted at the prospect of England joining France in a struggle against the two great Northern Powers of Europe. The whole Conservative party, too, will vote for war; and if Mr. Gladstone resist the general feeling, he will find himself once more as completely isolated as he was in 1855.

The French are already expecting an English army to land at Havre and march to relieve Paris; but I fear they will have a long time to wait for the much-needed succour. They must save their capital themselves, and that speedily, or it will yield to starvation. The fortification of the capital has already been of enormous service to the country. First of all, it detained the bulk of the German forces round Paris for two months after the capitulation of Sedan, when if the city had been an open town, as it was in 1814, all France might have been easily overrun. Availing themselves of this respite, the French set to work with the energy of despair, creating a new army—infantry, cavalry, and artillery—till they became strong enough to attempt active operations in the field once more. Then came the seemingly overwhelming calamity of the fall of Metz; yet the position round Paris was so critical, that all the troops thus set free have been necessarily concentrated in a second line of investment to prevent the raising of the siege by d'Aurelle's hastily organised army. No one would have believed, when Macmahon's army surrendered, that in less than three months France would have another fine army against which the Germans would find it necessary to use all their force, and manœuvre far more cautiously than they had previously done in the campaign, and that the principal portion of the soil of France would still be untouched by the invader. Such then has been the value of the fortifications of Paris. They have given the nation time to reconstitute its strength, till now, inside the capital and in the provinces, there are fully 600,000 men under arms, fairly disciplined and not badly provided even with artillery. A great battle in the west has been expected for some days, but the bad weather has probably delayed the movements of the troops on either side. It seems pretty clear that the French General, advancing his left while making a feint of keeping the bulk of his forces on the Orleans railway, nearly succeeded in outflanking the Germans and getting his army between the Duke of Mecklenburg and Versailles. There was for a day something like a panic at German head-quarters, where it was expected that the besiegers would be attacked simultaneously in front and rear. But reinforcements came up in time to stop this turning movement, and d'Aurelle fell back to what is said to be a position defended by entrenched camps extending from Orleans across by Chateaudun to near Le Mans. The Germans on his left have already advanced as far as Nogent le-Rotrou, and they boast that they have prevented the junction of the army of the north with Keratry's forces and the army of the Loire. But as the line through Rouen lies quite beyond the reach of the Prussians it is conceivable that a concentration of the French forces may have been made, and that they really number nearly 200,000 men. On the French right Prince Frederick Charles has come up as far as Montargis, threatening Orleans; but Bourbaki, who is now at Bourges or Nevers, in command of a separate corps of at least 30,000 men, ought to be able to distract the Prince's attention and prevent that encircling of the army of the Loire which is said to be the Prussian plan. The Prince, too, must begin to feel uncomfortable about the safety of his long line of communications. The Garibaldians have achieved a brilliant feat of arms at Chatillon, which is only the beginning of serious operations, and there is a strong French force on the move now from Autun. If d'Aurelle can—I will not say win a victory, but—fight a drawn battle, the Germans will be placed in a very awkward position; for I presume that, as soon as fighting begins, we shall hear of a desperate sortie from Paris in a quarter where it is least expected.

J. M. M.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

[SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LONDON, 25TH NOVEMBER.

WE have now got over the scare from which we suffered last week in connection with the sudden raising of the Eastern difficulty. The reply of Prince Gortschakoff to Lord Granville's despatch was received in London to-day, but a telegraphic summary of its contents was sent on in advance, and from that we know that it is firm but conciliatory—not retracting the objectionable principle which had been announced, yet allowing it to be seen that there was no present intention to follow up the principle by overt action. In short, the Russian policy which has proved so effective often before will be again tried. Europe, once accustomed to the ground taken up by the Czar, will be less startled at the next move, and when it is made the reluctance to proceed to extremities will be strengthened by the fact that we have virtually encouraged Russia through leaving her immunity now. To all appearance the Russian plan will for the moment succeed. After our first outburst of defiance following on Lord Granville's circular, our courage began gradually to ooze away in strictly Bob Acres fashion, and we took care to tell the Emperor Alexander that on the whole we would rather not fight him, and would thank him to find us an excuse for backing out. Prince Gortschakoff's despatch now furnishes us with that excuse, and our minds are visibly relieved in consequence. The talk now everywhere is about a Congress—to meet so soon as peace is made between France and Prussia. Probably enough we shall have a Congress by and bye, and in the meantime a discussion of the proposal is all that Russia cares about. We shall have a friendly diplomatic palaver, and the Czar will be represented all over the East as a potentate who has defied England and the rest of Europe, and has not been called to account for his determination to reassert his dominant authority in the Black Sea.

The effect in business circles of the more peaceful aspect of the Eastern question has of course been very decided. The Stock Exchange markets are all up; the corn market is down; the money market is easy; cotton is very steady. It is said in the City that one cause of the panic which prevailed last week was the strong language used by the only Cabinet Minister who is a City man—Mr. Goschen. I am told, though I cannot vouch for it, that the two members of the Government who were most anxious that a determined attitude should be taken against Russia were Mr. Goschen and Mr. Chichester Fortescue, while the friend of peace at any price was Mr. Lowe—Mr. Bright not counting at present. The Cabinet, one way or another, keeps up tolerably intimate relations with the City.

Indian securities have of course profited by the improved feeling. East Indian railway stocks rose yesterday about 1 per cent. on the average, but they have not yet quite recovered their previous fall.

The report of the Bombay Gas Company for the half year ending 30th June last was issued to-day. The net profit has been £10,532-19-1, and an interim dividend at the rate of 6½ per cent. per annum has been declared, £1,500 being carried to the reserve fund. There has been, it is stated, a steady increase in the consumption of gas and a decrease in the cost of production. All differences with the municipality of Bombay have been settled on a basis satisfactory to both parties. The works and material necessary for completing the new contract are in a forward state.

The report of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company for the half year ending 30th June last has also been issued. It states that since the last meeting in May, 61 miles of the section of the Company's undertaking from Goolburga to Raichoor on the Madras line have been finished—namely, from Goolburga to Shorapoor Road—and were to be opened for traffic on the 1st November. The length of the railway now open is thus 1,245½ miles. During the half year 311½ miles additional were opened for traffic—viz., Beerh to Etarsee 89½ miles, Etarsee to Sohagpore 30¾ miles, Sohagpore to Jubbulpore 121¼ miles, Sholapoor to Goolburga 70¼ miles. The average number of miles worked during the half year was 1122·86, exclusive of the Khamgaum branch railway. The gross receipts of the six months were £1,063,367-19-1, and the expenses £569,051-17-9, leaving as net profits £494-316-1-4, applicable towards meeting the guaranteed interest of the half year, which, on the total capital paid up to the 30th June, amounted to £523,698-6-8. The net profit of the half year was equal to £5-7-4 per cent. on the amount of capital expended to the 30th June last on the open line. The increase in the gross receipts over those of the corresponding half of last year was £171,018-11 9, and the expenditure was £41,800-14 6 more than in the similar period. The ratio of expenditure to receipts last half year was 53·51 per cent. against 59·04 per cent. in the first half of 1869. Mr. Conder, the general traffic manager, in a recent report to the directors, states that the difficulties in the settlement of the through traffic arrangements with the East Indian Railway are being gradually overcome. The increase in the receipts for the half year is stated to have been mainly in the passenger traffic, £37,230, and the "public merchandise," £121,799—there being a trifling decrease in live stock and electric telegraph. In the number of passengers carried during the half year there was an increase of 94,596. The increase in public merchandise traffic arises under nearly every head, the principal item being "seeds and grain" £52,295, and piece goods £10,239. The quantity of cotton carried was 84,609 tons against 82,047 tons in the corresponding half of 1869—there being a considerable decrease in the quantity of "half pressed," but a large increase in full-pressed bales. The works on the portion of the railway still uncompleted—namely, from Shorapoor Road to Raichoor—are now in the hands of the company's engineer, and have progressed with but little delay, which has been solely due to bad weather. The agent states that the rails will be laid as far as the Kistna River by the end of the year, and that he has every reason to hope that by the end of March 1871 there will be no break between Bombay and Raichoor but the Kistna, for the crossing of which special arrangements will be made so that traffic may be conveniently worked at an early date.

A statement has been published by the American Association of Cotton Manufacturers and Planters, showing the consumption of the staple by the mills of the United States. The returns are for the year ending 1st of October last, and are supplied by mills throughout the entire Union, numbering 511, of which 454 were in the North, and 57 in the South. The number of looms in these was 127,922, and of spindles 5,929,263. Their consumption of cotton was 313,819,940 lbs., of which 20,656,473 lbs. were consumed in the Southern mills—an increase over the previous year of about 2 per cent. The number of bales consumed, taking them as of an average weight of 466 lbs. each, estimated for the entire manufacturing establishments of the country, reported and unreported, was 881,564, against 864,254 in the year 1868-69. The report states, "The consumption per spindle in Northern mills—50·87 pounds, against 51·13 pounds last year—confirms the opinion held by the trade that the average fabrics produced this year were lighter than for the year ending 31st August 1869, and much lighter than for the year preceding that when the rate was 59·57 pounds per spindle, or 15 per cent. more than during the year just closed. Low prices, active trade, good profits, and the consequent full working of mills (largely on heavy goods) in 1867-68 explain the difference between the weekly consumption of that year, 17,000 bales, and the weekly quantity this year, less than 15,000 bales, under opposite conditions." This report also gives an estimate of last season's crop, not greatly differing from those previously published—the total it makes 3,149,119 bales.

The reports of the new American crop are more favourable again. The weather has improved, and picking is progressing finely in Alabama and other States. In a recent letter I mentioned the estimates of the crop made by the Agricultural Bureau, which, after having up to the 1st of October calculated on a yield of 3,500,000 bales, or even more, reduced its estimate subsequently to about 3,200,000 bales. But I observe that one authority of high standing, the *New York Financial and Commercial Chronicle*, thinks even the latest reckoning at fault. Up to the 1st October, it says, the crop did not promise to exceed three millions and a quarter bales, but since that date the weather, instead of being unfavourable, as the Bureau stated, had become very favourable, so that if the plant opened evenly, and the weather should continue satisfactory and the freedmen keep at work, the estimate would have to be raised. But it adds, in any event a crop approximating to 4,000,000 bales "is not possible this year." From Alabama there come statements of discontent among the labourers, threatening a less careful and thorough picking than last year.

With respect to prospects of immediate supply, I observe the same good authority, writing on the 29th of last month, computes the visible supply of cotton, that is, the stock in Europe and America and the cotton afloat, at 1,355,459 bales on that day, against 1,333,738 bales at the same date in 1869.

The export of cotton manufactures from England to the East in October shows very fair proportions. To Bombay the figures were—plain cottons, 31,686,306 yards; dyed and coloured cottons, 2,910,379 yards; printed, 1,662,883 yards; twist, 1,337,640 lbs. The total for the ten months of the present year shows a decrease of quite 20 per cent. compared with last year. To Calcutta, China, Japan, and Singapore, however, there is a considerable increase.

It is clear that no anticipations of immediate war trouble the minds of the commercial classes in Russia. The *Moscow Gazette* of the 1st instant has a paragraph stating that Cazalet & Co., of St. Petersburg, are about to organise a commission house at Odessa with the view of availing themselves of the direct steam communication established between India, China, and Russia via the Suez Canal. The Odessa steamers will load at Bombay cotton, &c., in January, and at Hankow tea in May 1871. It is supposed that as the railway tariff will be decreased the through rate of cotton from Odessa to Moscow will be 60 to 70 copecks per Russian poad. Although the South of Russia, rich in wool, has no cloth factories, it is expected, should cotton be landed cheap at Odessa, that cotton mills will be founded in that town. Besides standing in direct relations with the leading houses in India and China, the firm above named contemplate introducing the manufactured articles of Northern and Central Russia into more general use in Southern or so-called New Russia, in lieu of foreign goods. This notice by the *Gazette* is palpably a puff of a private firm, but, as an indication how the straw is moving, it possesses some interest.

Among the announced failures since my last are Leman Hart and Son, wine and spirit merchants, with liabilities of about £200,000—this is the firm mentioned by me a fortnight ago, and about which a most unnecessary amount of mystery was observed here even after a receiver had been appointed on their estate. Others are Godfrey J. Annan, cotton broker, Liverpool; Elia S. Levi & Co., of Manchester and Alexandria; J. Habbishaw, manufacturer, of Bradford; Haughton and Co., cotton brokers, Liverpool—liabilities about £24,000 and assets less than £2,000; S. C. Hacknell, East India merchant, of 32, New Broad Street, here; Thomas Collyer & Co., paper merchants, Budge Row—liabilities about £12,000; De Uecchi, Navone, jun., and Co., of Great Winchester Street, merchants—liabilities no less than £230,000, of which however only £33,428 is expected to rank against the estate—the assets being £43,618, chiefly abroad; Dabb, Hill, & Co., linen manufacturers, Manchester—liabilities about £24,000 and assets £12,500; Thomas Chadwick, cotton spinner, Manchester—liabilities £4,000; and John Wordsworth and Co., felt manufacturers, Bury.

A further call on the shareholders of the late Commercial Bank of India by Mr Holyland, the official liquidator, is expected, before matters are finally closed. The amount already called up is £15 per share, in addition to the £25 paid before the stoppage. The liquidation of the Asiatic Bank and of the Bank of Hindostan has not yet been completed, but it is expected that final accounts will soon be ready. The Asiatic has paid its creditors 8s. 6d. in the pound, and a further 9d. will probably be ready next month.

A London and Bombay firm called a meeting of its creditors a few days ago at the office here of Alexander Collie and Co., the Manchester firm, and agreed to send out powers to two individuals to realise the estate in India. The name of the firm has not yet found its way into the papers here, and probably will not. There are three partners, and they have lost heavily on cotton.

The duplicate cable of the Anglo-Mediterranean Telegraph Company has been laid this week—a great boon, looking to the prospects of trouble in the East. By the way, apropos of the recent exhibition of Russian bad faith, a question has been pertinently asked in one of the journals here. The Indo-European Telegraph Company—Siemen's line—has the inviolability of its private messages guaranteed by the Russian Government. But will that guarantee be respected one moment longer than the Government finds convenient? How can we expect it to be more scrupulous with private associations, which are powerless to protect themselves, than with great States which can compel respect for Treaties?

RELIEF OF THE SICK AND WOUNDED IN THE FRANCO-GERMAN WAR.

THE German Consul in Bombay begs to acknowledge most thankfully the receipt of Rs. 3,013-8-6 from the Honorary Secretary to the Military Committee of Madras for the collection and disposal of funds in aid of the sick and wounded of the French and German armies. This amount has been remitted at the exchange of 1s. 10$\frac{15}{16}$d. in a bank bill for £284-17-5, payable on demand, by the mail of the 17th instant, to His Excellency the Chancellor of the North German Confederation.

We understand that the Madras Military Committee handed an equal amount to the French Consul at Madras for the relief of the French soldiers.

TROOPS FROM ENGLAND.

H. M.'s troop-ship Malabar, Commander Douglas, arrived in the harbour yesterday forenoon, bringing 1,013 non-commissioned officers and privates, 84 soldiers' wives and 134 children which had been brought from England by the troop-ship Crocodile. The Malabar left Suez on the 1st instant at four in the afternoon, and has had a fine passage. No deaths took place among the passengers. The following are the names of the officers and families:—

Royal Artillery—Captain P. M. Rolland, Mrs. Rolland and child, Captain and Mrs. E. J. Young, Captain E. J. Tremlett, Lieutenant and Mrs. F. Howard, Lieutenants A. J. Anderson, E. B. Crawley Boevey, N. J. Nugent, W. N. Lockyer, R. G. W. Hepburn, H. Knight, H. G. Henderson, H. B. Coke, F. A. Aylmer, and R. F. W. Frist.

Medical Staff.—Dr. S. Currie, C. B., Inspector General of Hospitals, Mrs. Currie and the Misses (2) Currie, Surgeon J. M. Hyde, Mrs. Hyde and child, Assistant Surgeon and Mrs. H. Lamb, Assistant Surgeon and Mrs. R. C. Eaton, Assistant Surgeons J. Parr, H. Maclean, F. P. Staples, W. H. Climo, W. P. Smith, D. Leslie, R. Kemp, R. Macan, A. W. Bate, F. S. Cogan, R. F. W. Sibthorpe, and J. A. Lang (Madras Army).

Royal Engineers—Lieutenants M. H. Goldie, A. K. Dowvard, G. H. Turner, F. Fuller, and R. M. Hyslop.

Major and Regeaud Major Rigeaud, 2-60th Foot.

Captain and Brevet Major R. W. Hinxman, 2-60th Foot.

Major R. G. Brady, 1-2nd Foot.

Captain and Mrs. W. H. Taylor, 1-5th Foot.

Captain and Mrs. J. F. Dobson, 2-25th Foot.

Captain and Mrs. R. B. W. Crowther, 2-1st Foot.

Captain and Mrs. J. Edmunds, 45th Foot.

Captain J. L. Stewart, 18th Hussars.

Lieutenant and Mrs. A. F. Fisher, 21st Hussars

Lieutenants A. F. Gurgoyne, 1-11th Foot.

" G. Oeerthwaite, 26th "

" M. Churchill, 58th "

" A. H. Turner, 2-25th "

" G. H. Paterson, 2-1st "

Ensign Hon. J. Blair, Bombay Staff.

" W. A. Brooms, 2-1st Foot.

" A. Chancellor, 1-5th "

" E. F. Braine, 1-21st "

" G. D. C. Gastrile, 2-25th "

Cornet C. H. Simpson, 18th Hussars.

" W. T. Irvin, 20th "

Vet. Surgeon S. M. Wilson, 3rd Hussars.

Sub-Conductor H. Reed, P. W. D.

The above troops will be distributed as under:—

For Bengal via Doolalee and Jubbulpore:—Detachments F C R H. A., F Brigade R. A., 19th and 22nd Brigades R.A., 5th Lancers, 20th and 21st Hussars, 2-1st, 1-5th, 2-25th, 2-26th, and 38th Regiments.

For Madras via Deolalee and Nagpore:—Detachments C 9th R.A., and 20th Brigade R.A.

For Bombay Presidency.—Detachment D-9th R.A. for Nusseerabad, B-9th R.A. for Poona, E-9th for Kirkee.

For Secunderabad.—Detachments G-9th R.A., 20th Brigade R.A., and 18th Hussars.

Via Beypore and Cannanore by the B.I.S.N. Co.'s s.s. Bushire.—A-9th R.A., for Bangalore, 20th Brigade R.A. for Cannanore, 20th and 23rd Brigades R. A. for St. Thomas' Mount.

For Colaba.—Detachment F-9th R.A.

TROOPS FOR ENGLAND.

H. M.'s troop-ship Malabar, which arrived here yesterday, will leave on January 3, with the following troops for England:—

From Bengal.—H. M.'s 103rd Regiment (Bombay Fusiliers), mustering 27 officers, 4 ladies, 3 children, 467 men, 29 women, and 49 children. Also time-expired men, mustering 4 officers, 146 men, 9 'persons,' and 12 children.

From Madras.—An officer, 12 time-expired men, 8 women, and 13 children.

From Bombay.—6 "ignominy men" from the Belgaum district. Likewise 10 officers, 2 ladies, 4 children, 6 men, 4 women, and 8 children.

Altogether the list comprises 42 officers, 6 ladies, 7 children, 637 men, 50 women, and 82 children.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE WAR.

By British Indian Cable.

LONDON, 15TH DECEMBER.

Balloon news from Paris reports the determination of the people and the Government to resist.

General Chanzy is retreating on Tours and Blois, being unable to maintain his position on the report (? right) bank of the Loire.

The occupation of Havre is announced.

A Cabinet Council will be held in London to-day on the Luxembourg Question, which is taking a prominent character.

LONDON, 16TH DECEMBER.

The Council of Ministers yesterday declined to discuss the accusation against the Duchy of Luxembourg, of infraction of her neutrality, in the absence of the accused. "When her guilt or innocence is proved an impartial judgment will be given."

Blois has been occupied by the enemy.

Plasbourg (? Phalsbourg) has capitulated unconditionally. 65 guns and 1,900 prisoners were captured.

The Prussians are concentrating considerable forces near Havre.

By Indo-European Telegraph.

LONDON, DECEMBER 14TH, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was dull and heavy.

Fair Dhollera 6⅝.

Exchange on India 1-10⅞.

Consols 91⅜.

Rentes 52¾.

REUTER'S CHINA EXPRESS.

SHANGHAI, 22ND NOV.

Prince Kung was prevented by sickness from having an interview with Mr. Secretary Seward, whose general reception by the Chinese at Pekin does not appear to have been altogether satisfactory. The Foreign Legations, however, vied with each other in rendering honour to their distinguished guest.

It is reported that a large number of Chinese soldiers are in the neighbourhood of the Taku forts.

SINGAPORE, 6TH DEC.

The German merchants who were expelled rom Saigon and took passage in the S. S. United Service for Hongkong were compelled to put back through stress of weather. The Governor of Saigon allowed the steamer to come up, but informed the Germans that they would be treated as spies if they landed.

Regular telegraphic communication is now established between Java and Singapore. The cable to Penang will also be open in a few days.

THE PERIM LIGHT.

THE following important notice to mariners was sent by the Marine Department, Secretariat, to the Master Attendant on Friday:—

"New Perim revolving light now lighted—visible twenty-three miles."

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 18th Dec., 8 P.M.—Latest dates fro United Kingdom via Turkey, 17th Dec., 5-22 P.M. From Continent of Europe; via Turkey 16th Dec., 6-10 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; lines beyond clear; Persian line interrupted to Shiraz.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Malta, Captain E. J. Baker, sailed on Saturday for Aden and Suez with the English mail and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Captain and Mrs Beanes and three children, and Mr C W Tayleur.

PASSENGERS FOR ITALIAN PORTS.

THE s.s. Arabia, 763 tons, Captain L. Crocco, sailed yesterday for Genoa, &c., via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 2,300 bales of cotton, 301 cwts. of coffee, and the following passengers:—

Mr Jacob J Mayer, Mr and Mrs Warneken, Mrs G E Thomas, Mr Carter, Mr H Durham, Mr C Egan, Mr and Mrs and two Haddaway, Mr DeRenzy, Captain Cutbell, Mr G W V Yule, and Misses.

REUTER'S EXTRA CHINA EXPRESS.

NEWS FROM SHANGHAI TO 18TH NOVEMBER.

GALLE, 6th December.

BY the steamer Erlking, which arrived at Galle this morning, we have Shanghai dates to 17th ult., two days later than was brought by the French mail.

The annual meeting of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce took place on the 16th.

A letter of the committee to the London committee of China merchants has been published. The letter urges the London committee not to relax vigilance in bringing before the notice of Her Majesty's Government the critical position of foreign relations with China, arising out of the atrocious massacre at Tientsin, while affairs are so unsettled between foreign Governments and the Chinese.

The proposed mission of Chung-how to Paris is an undertaking which may be fraught with great danger to the true interests of foreigners and the well-disposed—which is the important section of the Chinese people.

Even with a man of rank at its head, however, the despatch of another mission to Europe would have filled the minds of all the friends of peace and amity between foreigners and Chinese with warrantable suspicion. The idea under which the Chinese Government organises such expeditions has been made so plain by the career of the one which has just finished its labours, that the Chamber can only view any fresh effort to shift the arena where international relations are to be discussed, as an attempt, by means of systematic representation, to induce the Governments of the West to enter into one-sided agreements.

The ostensible object of Chung-how's voyages is to make some explanation to the French Government concerning the massacre of its *protegés* and subjects at Tientsin, but the latter adds—"it is difficult to see how any new light can be shed on this question by investigations in Paris. His reception there may have an important effect on the position of foreigners generally in China, and even on the prospects of trade: your committee may therefore be in a position, if only indirectly, to influence the decision of the Government to which the mission may address itself, in which hope they would now urge the special objection which the foreign communities in China entertain to the official reception of Chung-how by any civilised power, which is nothing less than the supposed complicity in the barbarous murder of 21 (twenty-one) Europeans who were living under his protection. The importance of the present crisis in foreign relations in China can hardly be exaggerated, as the success of such a mission as Chung-how's may go far to destroy what little remains of that prestige which has been the security for foreigners in China and the guarantee of peace between their respective countries. The Imperial Government has declined to punish the real instigators of the massacre, or even to go through any form of investigation into their guilt or innocence.

It is self-evident that the only wise, safe, or even humane policy for the foreign Governments is one of such uncompromising firmness as shall discourage the hostile faction from prosecuting their schemes.

The Chamber of Commerce has also addressed a memorial to Earl Granville upon the inadequate defence of the settlement.

Chung-how proceeds from Shanghai to Macao, and is not expected to leave China for Europe until the next French mail.

An Imperial proclamation has been sent by Mr. Wade to the British Consuls in China for publication at their respective ports. It gives a summary of the settlement of the affairs at Tientsin on the part of the Chinese Government and enjoin all Chinese to deal with foreigners in the fair and friendly manner enjoined by the Treaties.

The Hon. Secretary W. H. Seward and his party, including Admiral Rodgers, have safely reached Pekin. They are hospitably entertained at the Prussian Legation, and a social carnival seems to be contemplated in honour of the occasion.

The American missionary chapels destroyed at the time of the massacre have been settled for, and one of them is being rebuilt by the Chefu.

Captain Morrison and officers of the s. s. Lismore have been acquitted from blame by a naval court of enquiry in regard to the loss of that vessel.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

KATTYWAR.

GRAND DURBAR AT RAJCOTE

(FROM OUR USUAL CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOTE, DEC. 15.

His Excellency the Governor held a grand Durbar in his State tent yesterday evening, at which were present all the first, second, third, and fourth class Chiefs, and a good number of Chiefs of lower grade, as well as the political, military, and civil officers at the station, kamdars, vakeels, &c. The Durbar was graced with the presence of a number of ladies, among whom we observed Mesdames Law, Peile, LeGeyt, Nutt, Watson, Alexander, Smith, and Bloomfield.

A salute of 44 guns was fired by the Royal Artillery after the arrival of the four first-class Chiefs, being eleven for each; and on His Excellency's entering the Durbar tent the guns boomed forth the salute due to his rank, the band of H. M.'s 18th Regiment N.I. playing the National Anthem, and the chobdars announcing His Excellency's arrival.

After H. E. had taken his seat on the chair of state with H. H. the Nawab and H. H. the Thakore of Bhownuggar on his right, and H. H. the Jam and H. H. the Raj Drangdra on his left, one of the native officials of the Joonagur State came forward, and on behalf of the Chiefs assembled presented to His Excellency an address in English, which he read out. The substance of the address was that the Chiefs felt highly honoured by H. E. having condescended to visit the province; that they unanimously welcomed him; that they were thankful for the blessings they enjoyed under the protection of the British Government; that they were proud it fell to the lot of H. E. to open the Rajkoomar College, intended for the instruction of their children; and concluded by expressing the unswerving loyalty of the chiefs to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen.

His Excellency, who seemed very much pleased, rose and replied to the following effect:—That the address was highly acceptable; that he felt he had been truly welcomed in the province by the numerous demonstrations of welcome given him; that he had intended visiting the province last year, but having been called away to Calcutta to meet H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, he was prevented; but that now it gave him much pleasure to be among them. The Chiefs always pressed upon the notice of Government their rights; but they must remember that with rights there were heavy responsibilities, and that those possessing rights ought to be careful not to abuse them. That it gave H. E. much pleasure that their late Political Agent, Colonel Keatinge, had designed a college for the education of young chiefs, the future rulers of States; that their present Political Agent, Colonel Anderson, had carried the design into effect, and that now it would afford H. E. sincere pleasure to open the college. That the chiefs must bear in mind that they should not rest satisfied with the building of the college and arrangements having been made to conduct it, but they should appreciate the benefits it would confer upon their children by giving them a sound public education and training them to rule their subjects wisely and well. That the Chiefs should endeavour not only to educate their sons, but give them a good moral training, and that this could not be effected if they were kept in the zenana and surrounded by flatterers; that the young chiefs should associate with persons of their own position, and not *menials*, and it was then only they would gain manly habits and be fitted to rule over men. Much had been said about the administration of native States and of the British Government, but that was a subject H. E. was unwilling at the present moment to discuss, as it appeared unnecessary and uncalled for. He expected to receive private visits from most of the Chiefs, when the matter might be talked of. He was glad to perceive that the province had much improved in every respect, that life and property were secure, that commerce had developed itself, that roads had been constructed, and that telegraphs had been introduced; and lastly, that the Chiefs were not unmindful of the greatest blessing, education, to advance which, he was glad to observe, they had taken the initiative.

The substance of H. E.'s address was explained to the Guzerathi portion of the assembly in their language by Mr. Venayeck Wassoodeo, Oriental Translator to Government.

This having been done, each of the Chiefs was presented to H. E. the Governor, and gave the usual nuzerana or State presents, consisting of embroidered cloth, jewellery, &c. The first-class Chiefs were presented by Colonel Anderson and Mr. Wedderburn, the second and third by Captain LeGeyt, the fourth and fifth by Lieutenant Nutt, and the others by Mr. Krishnajee Luximon.

After the distribution of uttar, pan-sooparee, and flowers, H. E. left the Durbar tent under the usual salute, and the assembly dispersed.

His Excellency's address was earnestly delivered, and, if some of the Chiefs are capable of receiving impressions, it should produce some beneficial result.

KATTYWAR RACES.

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, 13TH DEC.

IT was notified in the programme for the day that the first trumpet would sound at 3-45 P.M., consequently there was a vast concourse at the stand at 4 P.M. to the extent of nearly 3,000 persons.

H. E. the Governor, accompanied by the Political Agent and two of his staff, arrived at the stand at about 4½ o'clock, and some of the Chiefs long after. Punctuality, therefore, was out of the question.

The first race that was run was the Rajkote Plate. Weight for inches. For all horses. Rs. 300 from the fund. ¾ mile heat. Entrance Rs. 50.

st lbs oz
Jhaudhun Confederacy's b k h Luckmeea 8 12 12 Gouchman.
Khalia Walias of Bhilka's ....g a h Sultan ..... 9 8 0 Syed Mosum.
Abdool Raymon's ....g a g Budder ... 8 6 2 Blackburn.

From some unaccountable reason or gross mismanagement on somebody's part, only Luckmeea appeared, and as the others were not forthcoming Luckmeea walked over. Thus was won the Rajkote Plate.

2ND RACE.—The Kattywar Derby. For all horses that have never won. Rs. 500 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 50. R. C. Weight for age.

st lbs.
H H the Nawab of Joonagur's ....g a h Mustapha ..... 8 10 Cassum.
Abdool Raymon's ......c a h Kt of the Garter........ 8 4 Blackburn.
H H the Nawab of Joonaghur's ....g a h Bahmun ..... 8 10 Syud Mosum.
Abdool Raymon's ....g a h Kaiser .... 8 10 Secdoo.
The Thakore of Palitana's ....b a h Shereef .... 8 10 Shaik Ahmed.
Ditto .... Fullesing .... 8 4 Salegh Bhat

This was the great event of the day. When the horses appeared the magnificent form of Mustapha, the favorite, made one think there was but poor chance for the other horses. On starting Mustapha took the lead, with Bahmun second, Knight of the Garter third, the others in a string behind. At the ¾ mile post Bahmun fell off and Knight of the Garter, ably ridden by Blackburn, began to push up to Mustapha, and soon made up to him, and then commenced a splendid race between the two, which ended in Mustapha winning by a neck. Kaiser came in third, the others were nowhere. Great praise is due to the Nawab's trainer, Syed Mosum, for the splendid condition in which Mustapha appeared.

Time—2m. 48s.

3RD RACE.—The Poney Race. For all ponies 13-2 and under. Entrance Rs. 15. Catch weight. ½ mile.

The Thakore of Palitana's g k p Multum in Parvo....A. Rezunt.
Syed Mosum........................b k p Peg ....Peerbux.
The Forlorn's ....g a p Hope ....Seedoo.

This was a poor race. Hope was truly forlorn and was nowhere. Peg did not look after his pegs quick enough, and was beaten by Multum in Parvo by a couple of lengths.

Thus ended the first day's races, by which I am sorry to say a good many were sadly disappointed. The band of H. M.'s 108th Regiment was in attendance.

The grand stand was well filled by a large number of the élite of the present society, and the assembly of a large number of Chiefs with their retinues helped to make the race-course lively.

JUDGMENT ON MR. MACKONOCHIE.

LORD CHELMSFORD, delivering on November 25 the judgment of the Judicial Committee, said that Mr. Mackonochie had been guilty of disobedience to the monition of their lordships in respect to the elevation of the cup and paten, and prostration during the Prayer of Consecration. The sentence on Mr. Mackonochie must be one of suspension for three months from all clerical duties, such suspension to date from the Queen's confirmation of the present judgment.

RATHER PREMATURE.

(*Globe*, Nov. 25.)

LORD STRATHNAIRN and Lord Napier of Magdala have been mentioned for the commands of the British army in the event of hostilities with Russia. The former distinguished himself as diplomatist and combatant in the last Russian war. He also displayed great energy and skill in Central India during the mutiny, and great forbearance as well as energy in the Fenian rising in Ireland. Lord Napier has already served in India under Lord Strathnairn, who is seven years the senior of the former. The brilliant achievements of Lord Napier in Abyssinia are well known. He would be the first instance in the military history of our country in which an Engineer officer was appointed Commander-in-Chief of a British army engaged in a European war. Lord Napier is not even a Briton by birth. He was born in Ceylon just 60 years ago, and although he was educated at Addiscombe, the whole of his military career, with the exception of the Abyssinian campaign, has been passed in India.

THE *Civilian* (Nov. 25) says considerable excitement was caused on Wednesday in the Customs and among the mercantile classes transacting business with that department by the circulation of a statement to the effect that enormous quantities of rifles destined for the use of the Russian army had been seized at Liverpool, by the officials and thence conveyed to London. As is usual in such stories, there was found on investigation a grain of truth and a bushel of faleshood in the alarming rumour. The facts as gleaned by our reporter from official sources are simply these—499 cases, described in the ship's "manifest" as containing "hardware," were a few days since landed at Liverpool from New York. On the packages being examined, they were found to contain rifles, and they have been moved to London under a special bond. Each case holds twenty stand of arms, and the whole were forwarded from New York by "Colt's Gun Manufacturing Company" to its London agent. The rifles are at present desposited in the Queen's warehouse, and it is supposed that they will be liberated as soon as the informality in the ship's manifest has been satisfactorily explained. The probable destination of this "hardware" was France, and not Russia.

BOMBAY.

THE REV. W. H. HARPUR, S.P.G., Chaplain St. Peter's, Mazagon, has been made a Surrogate.

THE newly-elected Syndics of the Bombay University for the year 1871 are Mr. R. M. Chatfield, the Rev. Dr. Willy, S. J., and Dr. Bhau Daji.

THE 22nd Regiment N. I., whose band played on the Esplanade, for the last time in Bombay, on Saturday night, is under orders for Neemuch.

THE SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.—We would remind our readers that the annual public examination of the Bombay Scottish Orphanage Society's School will be held at Mahim at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.—There were 901 candidates for this year's Matriculation Examination; out of this large number, only 143 have passed. The particulars of the result will be published in the Town Hall to-day.

ELLIS PRIZE.—Mr. Dinsha Pestonjee Canga, one of the successful candidates at the Matriculation Examination, having obtained the highest marks in Guzerati, has been declared the recipient of the Ellis Prize. This student belongs to the Proprietary School conducted by Mr. Hormusjee Jehangeer.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.—We hear that Deputy Assistant Commissary James Moon is about to be transferred from Kurrachee to the Bombay Stores of the Commissariat Department. The valuable services rendered by this officer during the Abyssinian campaign in connection with the Bombay Stores won the thanks of his officers and a recognition by Government.

A NEW PLEADER.—On Saturday Mr. Vishnoo Ghanasham appeared before the Chief Magistrate, and, being a vakeel of the High Court, begged to be permitted to practise in the Police Courts. He mentioned that he had some time ago applied to the Judges of the Small Cause Court for a similar privilege and obtained the same. Mr. Connon, after looking at the sunnd issued to Mr. Vishnoo by the High Court, granted the application.

MR. BURJORJEE EDULJEE MODY and Mr. Ardaseer Byramjee Kapudia were two of the passengers by the mail steamer on Saturday for England. The former is a graduate and the latter an undergraduate of the Bombay University. Mr. Burjorjee stands first in the list of Senior Law Students, and has obtained several prizes. He goes to England to compete for the Indian Civil Service, and is the first Parsee who has ventured for the honours belonging to that service. He is a nephew of the Mody of Surat, Mr. Rustomjee Cursetjee Mody. The other, Mr. Ardaseer, intends to study for degrees at Oxford, and afterwards for the bar. We wish them both success in their praiseworthy object.

INQUEST.—Dr. Hewlett held an inquest on Saturday at the Girgaum Back Road, concerning the death of a Hindoo woman, aged about seventeen years, and named Sattia Bhama. On Friday night about 9 o'clock the woman went to a well to draw water. Shortly afterwards her husband heard a noise of something heavy falling on the stone pavement round the well. He went to see what it was, and found deceased had fallen down and that her head was in the small cesspool close to the well. She was in a fit, foaming at the mouth and insensible. She was taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where she died shortly after admission. The jury found that the woman had died from natural causes (epilepsy).

WE are happy to mention the arrival of the Rev. Mr. Seiler from America to join the Kolapore Mission. The railway connections between Bombay and the other presidencies are now such that passengers from Europe, bound to all parts of this country, land in Bombay. We consequently see a great many more missionaries here now than ever were seen before.—*Bombay Guardian*.

INDIAN ANTIQUITIES.—We understand that General Cunningham, late of the Bombay Engineers, has been appointed Surveyor-General of the Archæological Survey of India, with orders to proceed to India immediately, and organise on an extended scale the operations for the preservation of Indian architecture, which have been already so successfully initiated by the Government of India.—*Times*.

MR. NOWROJEE FURDONJEE has returned from his tour in the provinces, where he went to enlist support and sympathy, with the petition of the Bombay Association on the subject of the Indian income-tax. Manchester has declined co-operation, but in Liverpool and other places he has met with support. Mr. Furdonjee returns to Bombay in a few days; but it is to be hoped he will return shortly, and be enabled to take part in the proceedings of the East India Association in connection with the movement for a parliamentary committee.—*Asiatic*, Nov. 25.

IS PONDICHERRY FOR SALE?—Out of our own moral consciousness, and without the help of critical correspondents or contemporaries, we have evolved serious suspicions of the intelligence displayed by ourselves in a paragraph which appeared in the *Pioneer* of the 13th, relative to the sale of the French possessions in India. On referring back to our authority—the *Madras Mail*—we read, in an article headed "The Sale of Pondicherry," as follows:—"It is understood that * * * will not be arranged until the question of the sale to the United States of the island of Martinique and the entire French possessions in the *West* Indies is settled. * * * The price put upon them is rather high, and it is to be hoped that the Provisional Government will ask a smaller sum for Pondicherry, Chandernagore, Mahé, and Yanaon. * * * That France does wisely in seeking to get rid of her possessions in the *East and West* Indies is beyond a doubt." On what grounds our contemporary slides from "West" in the first sentence to "East and West" in the last, he does not tell us; but until we are so told, we must withdraw our paragraph regarding the sale of Pondicherry, Chandernagore, Mahé, and Yanaon, as, in the extracts given above, there is nothing to prove that the French wish to sell them.—*Pioneer*.

THE PERSIAN THEATRICAL CLUB.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT AT THE THEATRE.

THE PERSIAN THEATRICAL CLUB gave their second performance on Saturday night at the Grant Road Theatre to an overflowing house—all parts being literally crammed. The drama of Roostum and Burjor, specially compiled from the Shah-nama for the stage, was repeated, the actors, particularly the Persians, acquitting themselves with credit. We observed an improvement in their dress, and in their acting, and judging from the frequent applause given by the audience, the performance may be considered as having passed off successfully. Much of the objectionable portions of the farce of "Bholameya" was replaced by decent language and acting, and there was considerable fun infused in its local part. But above all, the singing of Mr. Rustumjee Byramjee and his playing on the violin, were excellent, and deservedly applauded. Two little boys also treated the house to two or three songs in a happy manner. A very unfortunate accident occurred while Roostum and Burjor were combating on horseback on the stage. There is a trap-door in the middle of the stage, large enough, when open, to let a horse through perpendicularly; this door leads to the ground floor, and was very strongly supported by props tightly screwed and otherwise well secured. The actors had practised several times before the first and second performances with perfect safety, and there was no danger whatever apprehended. It is suspected that the great success which has attended the efforts of the Persians in their new enterprise led some evil-disposed person connected with another theatrical company to attempt a diabolical act to thwart them. It appears that the screws were loosened and the trap-door made so insecure, that the moment one of the horses put his forelegs on it, it gave way, and the poor animal stumbled and half of his body fell through it, and after remaining a minute or so in this painful position, the horse dropped down into a deep hole right under the trap-door. This hole generally contains the sweepings of the stage after a performance; but on the present occasion, it appeared to be much deeper than usual and contained fresh water, into which the brute fell. By the prompt assistance rendered by a few of the actors and spectators, particularly by Mr. Pestonjee Framjee Patell and Mr. Dady Jamsetjee Bailiff, the horse was extricated and lifted up, apparently uninjured. The rider fortunately escaped with a bruise in his shin. We hear that steps are being taken to trace the author of this rascally attempt to defeat the Persian Zoroastrians in their laudable efforts, and, if discovered, to place him before a Magistrate of Police. Notwithstanding this contretemps, the play was proceeded with to the end.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—18TH DEC., 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Turkey, 15th Dec., 6 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 55 hours 5 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 17th Dec., 12-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 25 hours 58 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 16th Dec., 6-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 43 hours 45 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 17th Dec., 8-44 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 4 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 17th to 8 P.M. of the 18th Dec. is as follows:—

To Bombay		Max.		Min.	
From Kurrachee		0	8	0	1
„ Calcutta		0	47	0	15
„ Madras		0	14	0	0

THE POOR-BOX.

THE Senior Magistrate of Police has the pleasure to acknowledge with thanks further contributions as follows for the poor-box:—

Mr. F. L. Latham	Rs.	100
The Hon. Munguldass Nuthoobhoy	„	100
Mr. Purmanundass Jeewundass	„	20

KULLADGHEE COLLECTORATE.

FROM the weather report of the Kulladghee collectorate, for the fortnight ending 30th November, we learn that there was no rain during the fortnight under report. The state of public health was good, with the exception of Indee talooka, where four persons died from cholera.

H. H. MULHARAO'S APPROACHING SECOND MARRIAGE.

THE *Chundrodya* says—"Mulharao has not married again since the death of his first wife, and it is now said that he is desirous of marrying. This desire of H. H. having become known, it is believed that already two beautiful young ladies are aspirants for His Highness's hand. Mulharao has arranged to marry one of them a day before his installation as the Gaekwar of Baroda."

PASSENGERS FROM CHINA, &c.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. AUSTRALIA, Captain C. A. White, arrived yesterday from China, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Hongkong—Mr. Hadjee Sheriff. From Singapore—Mr. Cursetjee Framjee, and Mr. Mahomed. From Shanghai—Mr. Poole. From Galle—Mr. Elworthy.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE BARQUE FATHE SALEM, Captain Morean, arrived on the 17th instant from Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE BARQUE SOPHIE, 470 tons, Captain Green, arrived on Saturday from Hongkong with a general cargo.

THE SHIP GREAT AUSTRALIA, 1,660 tons, Captain T. Smith, arrived on the 16th instant from North Shields, with a cargo of coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

THE S.S. M. S. ELPHINSTONE, Captain T. J. Raffin, arrived on Saturday last from the Coast and Goa with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain Fenwick, Mrs. Thomson, and one hundred and fourteen deck passengers.

THE SHIP CARANJAH, 891 tons, Captain G. Anderson, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a cargo of 4,369 bales of cotton, 283 bales of wool, 124½ cwts. of coir yarn, 737½ cwts. of galls, 200 cwts. of horns, and 120 cwts. of rags.

THE S.S. INDIA, Captain R. L. Turner, arrived on Saturday last from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. Walton, Mrs. Bower, Captain Campbell, Doctor Gonsalves, and eighty deck passengers.

THE S.S. PARAGUAY, 1,179 tons, Captain W. G. Williams, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via Suez Canal with a cargo of 4,655 bales of cotton, 650 bales of wool, 22 chests of opium, 2,000 packages dates, 134 bales hides, and 3,500 cwts. of coir yarn.

POLICE CASES.

UNLICENSED.—Mr. Nana Morojee on Saturday fined Rustomjee Shapoorjee, a buggy-driver, twenty rupees, for keeping and letting for hire a public conveyance without a licence from the Commissioner of Police.

GAMBLING.—On Saturday, in the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Eduljee Dadabboy and two others were charged with being found gaming with dice and money in a public place. The first defendant was acquitted. The other two were convicted, and one of them was fined ten rupees, with the alternative of twenty days' imprisonment, and the other to undergo a month's rigorous imprisonment.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Alexander Cameron, a European, was charged before Mr. Connon on Saturday with stealing four tumblers and two wine-glasses, the property of Major Davidson. The prisoner was also charged with being found between sunset and sunrise in a building used as a human-dwelling, and not able to account for his presence therein, he being a reputed thief. The prisoner was convicted of both the offences, and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT.—At the Fort Police Court on Saturday, before the Chief Magistrate, Sittaram Trimbuck, a clerk in the Post Office, obtained a warrant against one Narrayen Gunnesh, charging him with theft. On the 11th inst. complainant left Bombay for Jubbulpore, leaving the house in charge of the accused. On his return to Bombay he found prisoner was not there. He suspected something wrong and examined his cupboard, when to his surprise he found that a gold ornament, of the value of Rs. 176, and Rs. 66 in cash and notes, were missing. He reported the theft to the police, and went in search of the man, but could not find him. Prisoner, it appeared, had absconded to his native country.

PARSEE "OPERA."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your impression of yesterday an unmerciful and uncharitable letter appeared, designed to run down Mr. N. D. Apyakhtyar for his musical compositions and stage acting. Mr. P. M. M. evidently has seen and heard European music, and expects to see and hear native music as refined and pure. Of course when men make up their mind to see or hear something beyond reasonable expectation, they are likely to be disappointed. Such seems to have been the fate of P. M. M! Your correspondent admits that Europe took four centuries to perfect her music, and expects a young Parsee author,—who has certainly musical talents of no mean order, though not approaching that high standard found in Europe,—to come up to that level! Here Mr. Apyakhtyar has studied native music as an art, has written a valuable book on the subject, composed a large number of original songs, sung them before the public, and has received unqualified approbation of the native press, and yet Mr. P. M. M. has thought fit to characterise his singing as "roaring." Our native author has gone a step further and essayed native operatic music. Much of this is really good; but Mr. P. M. M. being apparently no judge of Indian music, and having a bias for the European art, I imagine, he is incompetent to pronounce an opinion on the matter. Your correspondent after four or five days' cogitation, seems to have written a long letter, evidently for writing sake; for he imports into it much matter utterly irrelevant to his subject, and tries to cut up the music, style of singing, acting on the stage, &c. in general terms. I suppose an Indian Handel, Mozart or Mendelssohn will spring up "in four centuries" time from this, if the foundation laid by Mr. N. D. A. for operatic and other music be followed up and persevered in by its votaries. I suppose, also, the European music, when in its infancy, was imperfect and had its defects "four centuries" ago. To my mind it seems cruel to throw cold water on energies employed to promote a fine art. It is by degrees that any art or science attains perfection; and it is too much to expect a beginning to be perfect. Your European readers will be better able to judge of the merits of the music composed by Mr. N. D. A. when he has arranged it in English musical notes, in which work, he is at present engaged, as I am led to believe.

17th December. J. P. K.

THERE is a story that the next rendezvous which Bismarck made with Thiers at their last parting is in Paris on the King's birthday, the 7th of January or thereabouts.

THE Berlin correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* informs us that "the war outlay up to November 15" amounted to 121,000,000 thalers, or, say, £18,150,000 sterling. This, of course, is the outlay of the Northern Confederation only.

THE town of Nancy is said to have been compelled to borrow a loan upon the security of property worth 30,000,000f. at 6 per cent, from a Frankfort house, to enable the inhabitants of the town to pay the contributions exacted from them by the Prussian commanders.

THE PRINCESS LOUISE.—It is stated that the Princess Louise will have eight bridesmaids on her marriage with the Marquis of Lorne, of whom seven have already been chosen, viz.—Lady Constance Seymour, daughter of the Marquis of Hertford; Lady Elizabeth Campbell, daughter of the Duke of Argyll; Lady Florence Lennox, daughter of the Duke of Richmond; Lady Florence Leveson-Gower, daughter of the Duke of Sutherland; Lady Mary Butler, daughter of the Marquis of Ormonde; Lady Alice Fitzgerald, daughter of the Marquis of Kildare; and Lady Florence Montagu, daughter of the Earl of Sandwich.

CAPTURE OF A GERMAN VESSEL HOMEWARD BOUND FROM HONG KONG.—The North German barque Mobil, 309 tons, Captain Berg, which was despatched from Hongkong for Hamburg on June 18 by Messrs. Courjeu, Hubner, and Co. has been captured in the Atlantic by a French frigate, and towed into Toulon. She had on board the following cargo:—11,119 packages tea, 2,000 cases cassia, 10 cases cassia siftings, 264 cases porcelain ware, 52,000 cases fire crackers, 1,669 cases preserves, and 259 cases sundries. A telegram has been received reporting the capture also of the Blue Jacket from Japan to Holland. This vessel actually sailed from Java and not from any port in Japan.

THE GUNNESH KHIND P. W. D. CASE.

ON Friday at the High Court Mr. Justice Bayley heard the argument by counsel with regard to the order calling upon Dr. Fraser and Mr. Pritchard, magistrates at Poona, to show cause why Mr. Sharman should not be forthwith discharged out of the custody of them, or one of them, in which he was alleged to be detained, or else released from custody upon his putting in reasonable bail for his future appearance before Dr. Fraser at the investigation of a certain charge alleged by prisoner to have been preferred against him by Major Melliss, before Mr. Pritchard, or why a writ of *habeas corpus* should not go out against them, or one of them, for bringing the body of prisoner before the Judge in Chambers, and why a writ of *certiorari* should not go out against them for bringing before the Judge all warrants, informations, depositions, or other processes in the matter, and why they should not pay the costs of the application.

The Acting Advocate General, Mr. Scoble (instructed by Mr. Hearn, Government Solicitor), appeared on behalf of the magistrates, who were in Court, to show cause against the rule, and Mr. Anstey (instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey) to support the rule.

We publish to-day a report of the Advocate General's argument, reserving Mr. Anstey's for to-morrow's paper.

The Advocate General in proceeding to show cause against the rule, read the affidavit by Mr. Macfarlane, the attorney for Mr. Sharman, which we have already published. The first point on which he remarked was the statement by Mr. Macfarlane that he had said to Dr. Fraser on the 7th that he had previously applied to Mr. Pritchard to know upon what charge or accusation his client had been arrested and was detained in custody, and that he had not been supplied with information upon that point further than that the original warrant seemed to have been issued for forgery with intent to commit fraud. That, the Advocate General said, was a very material statement, because it was perfectly clear from the previous part of Mr. Macfarlane's affidavit that, so far from not having been supplied with information on that point, he had actually obtained from Sharman a copy of the complaint by Major Melliss, and he had been informed, as he stated at a previous part of his affidavit, that the offence for which a warrant had been issued against Sharman was forgery with intent to commit fraud.

The Judge—I presume he meant he had not been supplied with the information by the proper authorities?

Mr. Anstey—He does not say he knew, but that he was informed by Sharman.

The Advocate General—His words are:—"The said John Dixon Sharman was, as I am informed and believe, arrested in Kurrachee between the 20th and 23rd days of November last, and from thence was brought to Poona and there lodged in jail, under, and by virtue of, a warrant of arrest issued under the hands of Charles Bradley Pritchard, Esq., Full-power Magistrate and Justice of the Peace, the offence alleged in the said warrant being, as I have been informed by the said Sharman, the crime of forgery with intent to commit fraud." Now, my Lord, after that Mr. Macfarlane ventures to say he has not been supplied with information upon the point as to the charge or information on which Sharman is in custody; and I fail to reconcile these two statements in Mr. Macfarlane's affidavit.

The Judge—They may be reconciled in the way I suggested.

The Advocate General—But, my Lord, he does not say that he was not informed by the authorities, but that he had not been supplied with information. Now, my Lord, that is the only affidavit upon which this rule was applied for and granted, and with regard to the rule, as it stands upon that affidavit, I next wish to draw your Lordship's attention to the existence of a variance between the statements in Mr. Macfarlane's affidavit, and the terms in which the rule has been drawn up. The first point upon which Mr. Pritchard and Dr. Fraser are called upon to show cause is, why Sharman should not be forthwith discharged out of the custody of them, or one of them, in which he is alleged to be detained. Now, my Lord, there is no such allegation in Mr. Macfarlane's affidavit; on the contrary, he is alleged to be detained in the gaol at Poona, which is further described by Mr. Macfarlane as Ferraskhana at Poona, not in the custody of either of the magistrates who have had cognizance of the charge against him, but of the gaoler in charge of that gaol; and further, in the custody of that gaoler under a warrant specifying a distinct charge of an offence under the Penal Code, and that warrant issued by an officer who, as a Full-power Magistrate and Justice of the Peace, had unquestionably authority to issue that warrant.

The Judge—A chargeable offence under what section of the Penal Code? I have not seen the warrant yet.

The Advocate General—No, my Lord; and the terms in which this application is made prevent your Lordship from seeing it, for this rule is not addressed to the gaoler in whose custody Sharman is alleged by Mr. Macfarlane to be. The warrant is, of course, the gaoler's authority for detaining the prisoner, and he is not called upon to appear or produce the warrant, but instead of that the application is made, bringing up these two magistrates before the Court.

The Judge—Would you enlighten me on this point, Mr. Advocate General, under what is he detained?

The Advocate General—Under a warrant.

The Judge—Under what charge?

The Advocate General—Under a charge, as stated by Mr. Macfarlane, of forgery with intent to defraud.

The Judge—Mere simple forgery is a bailable offence?

The Advocate General—Yes; but he is not charged with simple forgery, but with forgery with intent to commit fraud, or for the purpose of cheating which according to section 156 and column 5 of the schedule annexed to the Code of Criminal Procedure (Prinsep's Treatise, third edition, p. 337) is declared to be a non-bailable offence. Now, my Lord, it is perfectly clear on the face of Mr. Macfarlane's affidavit that Sharman was arrested under a warrant from an officer who had full power to issue such warrant. He is not only a Full-power Magistrate in the Bombay Presidency, but is a Justice of the Peace, and as such has an unquestionable jurisdiction over British subjects. He, therefore, was clothed in the double capacity of Magistrate and Justice of the Peace with full authority to issue a warrant against any British subject who might be found within the limits of the Bombay Presidency. And that appears on the face of Mr. Macfarlane's affidavit. Under authority of that warrant, it is alleged by Mr. Macfarlane, he was brought to Poona and there lodged into the custody of, not the magistrate, but the gaoler, and he is, at the time of Mr. Macfarlane making his affidavit, according to Mr. Macfarlane's own statement, there detained. The warrant for his detention would, as a matter of course, under the express provision of the Criminal Procedure Code, be lodged with the gaoler. Therefore, my Lord, it is perfectly clear on Mr. Macfarlane's own affidavit that the first portion of this rule cannot be sustained, there being on the face of the affidavit no allegation that the prisoner is detained in the custody of either of the gentlemen for whom I appear. Then the second branch of the application is, that Sharman be released from custody upon his putting in reasonable bail for his future appearance before Dr. Fraser at the investigation of a certain charge alleged by Sharman to have been preferred against him by Major Melliss before Mr. Pritchard. Now, my Lord, the charge made by Major Melliss, and upon which the warrant was issued, is contained in the complaint, a copy of which is annexed to the affidavit by Mr. Macfarlane, and which is in these terms:—

"To C. B. Pritchard, Esq., F. P. Magistrate, Poona. Sir,—The accompanying two bills for work certified to by Mr. Sharman as having been performed in two cook-houses at Gunnesh Khind are proved to be false by Lieutenant Bruce Seton's measurement, herewith annexed, and I believe that fraud has been committed as payment for the work stated to have been done in these bills has been made to, and accepted by, one Ashana Ramia, and also Jeevun Mohun. Mr. Sharman has certified that he made false measurement himself, and that the quantities entered in the bills represent the true amount of the work performed. I therefore believe that Mr. Sharman and Ashana Ramia and Jeevun Mohun have committed fraud, and request that the matter may be now enquired into.—I have, &c., G. J. MELLISS, Major, Executive Engineer, Poona."

The Judge—Is that a complaint within the meaning of the code?

The Advocate General—Yes.

The Judge—If one write a letter to a magistrate?

The Advocate General—The form is immaterial, if the provisions of the code are complied with.

The Judge—My attention was drawn to this letter when the rule was applied for. It does not swear the contents are true.

The Advocate General—Section 139 provides that every complaint or information shall be reduced into writing, but there is no necessity for the complaint or information being on oath in the first instance.

The Judge—Before a warrant can issue under the code an affirmation or oath must be given.

The Advocate General—Section 65 of the Criminal Procedure Code provides as follows:—"A summons or warrant of arrest may be obtained on a complaint as hereinafter provided." And then section 66 states—"When, in order to the issuing of a summons or a warrant against any person for any offence, a complaint is made before the magistrate of the district, or a magistrate who is authorised to receive such complaint without reference from the magistrate of the district, such magistrate shall examine the complainant. The examination shall be reduced into writing, and shall be signed by the complainant, and also by the magistrate."

The Judge—That means the complaint before the magistrate.

The Advocate General—All that is required is that it be reduced into writing, not made on oath, and signed by the complainant and magistrate.

Mr. Anstey—The practice in Calcutta, as laid down in Prinsep's Treatise, is that "the examination of the complainant is to be upon oath or solemn affirmation, and is to be taken by the magistrate himself."

The Advocate General—That is the examination of the complainant, but the complaint is only to be reduced into writing and signed by the complainant and magistrate. It is really useless to go through all these particular sections, because we find here there is a written complaint in the first instance, and subsequently an examination by the magistrate on oath.

The Judge—Do I understand you seriously to contend that this letter from Major Melliss to Mr. Pritchard is a complaint under the Code of Criminal Procedure?

The Advocate General—Yes.

The Judge—I doubt that. The complaint must be reduced into writing in the presence of the magistrate.

The Advocate General—That was done here. The Court is bound to presume everything is done regularly.

The Judge—I doubt that in the mofussil.

The Advocate General—I beg respectfully to submit to the Court that there is no difference in the law applicable to the mofussil and presidency towns in that respect.

The Judge—But the law is more frequently violated in the mofussil than in presidency towns.

The Advocate General—But the Court will not presume the law has been violated.

The Judge—Well, I am not satisfied this is sufficient under the code. Whether it is the practice in the mofussil is one thing, and whether it is according to law is another.

The Advocate General—The statement on oath is as follows:—"I believe a portion of the amount charged on account of the pavements to be an overcharge, and that Government was defrauded of the amount of such overcharge when the said bills were paid. I further believe the said bills to be false and have been incorrectly made out with fraudulent intent, because there is an excess of Rs. 1,000 square feet of pavement charged in each bill against Government over and above both the quantity estimated for and the quantity actually performed at Poona on 2nd November.—(Sd.) C. P. PRITCHARD, F. P. M. and J. P."

Mr. Anstey—I hope your Lordship will take a note, I don't know how to ask your Lordship to take it, that the deposition now read nowhere affects——

The Advocate General—I must object to my learned friend interrupting me.

Mr. Anstey—My learned friend is reading evidence, and I must ask that a note be taken, that it does not appear to be verified.

The Judge—You read it yourself when applying for the rule.

The Advocate General—My learned friend will have an opportunity hereafter. It is exceedingly inconvenient to have small arguments interpolated when it is perfectly certain a full argument will follow. That information by Major Melliss, my Lord, discloses the offence which the magistrate on receiving the information believed to constitute a charge of forgery for the purpose of cheating, and it is unnecessary for us to enquire—in fact the Court cannot do so—whether he so considered, rightly or wrongly. I am not concerned to say whether that deduction by the magistrate from the information before him was a deduction that would be fully sustained when the evidence in the case had been completely gone into—it is enough that the magistrate in commencing proceedings of this kind should apply his mind to the information before him and see what charge is likely to result from that information. It is no part of his duty in the first instance to settle the charge upon which the prisoner is ultimately to be tried; that duty devolves upon him when the preliminary investigation has concluded, and he has made up his mind to commit for trial. All he has to do in the first instance is, on the facts submitted to him, to say what charge is *prima facie* made out in that information and issue process accordingly. Mr. Pritchard, applying his mind to this case, considered that the offence disclosed on the face of this information was forgery for the purpose of cheating, and he issued his warrant accordingly; and in the exercise of this discretion on the part of the magistrate this Court will not interfere. Section 233 lays down—"When the magistrate has determined to send the accused person before the Court of Session for trial, he shall make a written instrument under his hand and seal, declaring with what offence the accused person is charged, and shall direct the accused person to be tried by such Court on such charge. A copy of this instrument shall be forwarded with the record of the preliminary enquiry to the Court of Session before which the accused person is to be tried, and a copy shall also be sent to the public prosecutor or to the officer appointed to conduct the prosecution." Then the following section, 234, provides—"The charge shall describe the imputed offence as nearly as possible in the language of the Indian Penal Code, and shall refer to the section under which such offence is punishable." That, my Lord, is when the magistrate has determined to commit the case after he has heard all the evidence on the preliminary enquiry; but all he has to do when the information is laid is described in section 67 as follows—"The magistrate before whom such complaint is duly made shall, if it appear to him that there is sufficient ground for proceeding, issue his summons, or, in cases in which a warrant may issue, his warrant, for causing the person accused to appear before himself or some other magistrate having jurisdiction. If in the judgment of such magistrate there be no sufficient ground for proceeding, he shall dismiss the complaint."

The Judge—Before it is really made? Do you say that a man, 300 miles off, writing a letter to the magistrate at Poona makes a sufficient complaint? I have a doubt about that.

The Advocate General—I do not say that, for that is not the case here. This is a man at Poona, and not 300 miles off but in the jurisdiction of the magistrate to whom he applies.

The Judge—Yes; but it is a letter. When you communicate with a man in the same room, you don't write a letter. The complaint being in the form of a letter, implies that the complainant was some distance off. My idea of a complaint is that the man ought to come and swear and have his statement put in writing.

The Advocate General—That is the practise in the police courts here.

The Judge—And in the mofussil?

The Advocate General—But it is not the practise there laid down in the code.

The Judge—Can you show me any authority?

The Advocate General—Section 66 says the examination shall be reduced to writing and signed by the complainant before the magistrate, but it does not say the complaint must be on oath.

The Judge—How can that be done if the complainant is away. That shows that before the man is to be arrested the complainant must come into Court and swear, and the magistrate may examine him.

The Advocate General—There is no doubt that he must come before the magistrate, in his Court or office, or whatever lawful place he may be in, to make the complaint, and it must be reduced to writing. Now section 66 provides—"When, in order to the issuing of a summons or a warrant against any person for any offence, a complaint is made before the magistrate of the district, or a magistrate who is authorised to receive such complaint without reference from the magistrate of the district, such magistrate shall examine the complainant." He shall "examine" the complainant, and that no doubt must be on oath, and here we have a portion of the charge on oath by Major Melliss, and that is a sufficient portion. Now section 67 states—"The magistrate before whom such complaint is duly made shall, if it appear to him that there is sufficient ground for proceeding, issue his summons, or in cases in which a warrant may issue his warrant for causing the person accused to appear before himself or some other magistrate having jurisdiction. If in the judgment of such magistrates there be no sufficient ground for proceeding he shall dismiss the complaint." And in section 179, which is the particular section under which this warrant was issued, it is provided—"When a complaint is made to the magistrate of the district or any other officer exercising the powers of a magistrate, or to any subordinate magistrate empowered to commit persons for trial before the Court of Session, that any person has committed, or is suspected to have committed, any offence triable exclusively by the Court of Session, or which in the opinion of such magistrate ought to be tried by the Court of Session, such magistrate may issue his warrant to arrest such person. Provided that, in any such case the magistrate to whom such complaint is made may, if he thinks fit, instead of issuing in the first instant his warrant to arrest the accused person, issue his summons requiring him to appear to answer to such complaint." These are the sections under which Mr. Pritchard proceeded, and which I apprehend gave him unquestionable power to issue a warrant and specify on the face of it the offence which he had reason to believe on that information had been committed by the accused. He made a charge, as Mr. Macfarlane states, of forgery for the purpose of cheating, or with intent to commit fraud, and that, as I have already shown your Lordship, is an offence with regard to which a warrant must be issued under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, and it is also an offence held under the same code as not bailable. That, I think, is a sufficient answer to the second part of the application, that the prisoner be released from custody on sufficient bail. The offence is declared not bailable, and the magistrate in the exercise of his discretion considered that this was a case in which it was not his duty to accept bail. The Advocate General then proceeded to consider the third branch of the application, namely, for the issue of a writ of *habeas corpus*. The simple answer to that, he said, was that it appeared from Mr. Macfarlane's own affidavit that the prisoner was not in the custody of either of the two magistrates, but in the custody of the gaoler at Poona, under a warrant lawfully issued. Then with regard to the fourth part of the application, that for a writ of *certiorari*, it was perfectly clear, he said, from Mr. Macfarlane's affidavit, that in this case the inquiry into the circumstances connected with the commission of the offence with which Sharman was charged had only just commenced, that there had been neither conviction nor what was equal to an indictment in this country—a charge duly made out by the magistrate for the commitment of the prisoner to the Court of Sessions, or in this case, he being a European British subject, to the High Court—and under these circumstances he apprehended a writ of *certiorari* could not issue. Such a writ went only to remove indictments, convictions, or other matters of record. It was decided as long ago as in the case of the Queen *v.* Lampriene, 1 Ventris,—a case which had proceeded much further against the prisoner than the present one, for he had actually been committed for trial,—that the writ of *certiorari* could not be granted before the indictment was found, and the whole case went to show that formerly *certiorari* was granted not *ex debito justitiæ*, but solely at the discretion of the Court, and that prisoners were not held to be entitled to ask for it. They were not entitled to get it without the consent of the prosecutor, and then only when an indictment was found.

The Judge—I see Mr. Petersdorf in quoting the case is a little doubtful, for he says "it seems" that *certiorari* cannot be on an indictment not found, and that was in the year 1669.

The Advocate General then read an account of the circumstances under which *certiorari* could issue, as stated in Archbold's Criminal Pleadings, page 82, of the thirteenth edition, and said he never heard of, nor did he think his learned friend could show, an instance of bringing up preliminary proceedings before a magistrate before commitment, conviction, or indictment. He therefore, for the reasons he had urged before the Court, submitted that on the application as it stood, supported by Mr. Macfarlane's affidavit, the rule ought to be discharged. Mr. Macfarlane's affidavit in itself contained a sufficient answer to the application. It showed that Sharman was arrested under a warrant duly issued by a duly qualified magistrate—that under that warrant he was detained in a lawful place, the jail at Poona—that the enquiry was now proceeding before a duly authorised magistrate in Poona—that the case had but just commenced, the enquiry was simply started, and the evidence was not all before the Court—and that as the magistrate who was investigating the case had declined to exercise his power and admit the prisoner to bail, the Court would not interfere; and therefore he submitted that on the facts disclosed by Mr. Macfarlane's affidavit the rule ought to be discharged.

The Judge said he did not quite agree with Mr. Scoble when he said that a case could not be removed unless the indictment was found. There might be circumstances which would justify a part of it being removed by *certiorari*.

The Advocate General in reply referred to Palmer's case, and said that at all events there was a commitment in that case, and that it was quite sufficient for his purpose, for before the indictment was found Palmer was committed for trial under the coroner's inquisition.

The Judge—Still, that does not bear out the argument that you cannot bring up the proceedings before the indictment.

The Advocate General—With reference to the grant of a *certiorari* the Court will have to look to the law of this country, and not to the law of England at the time of Palmer's trial, but to the old law which existed in England at the time the Mayor's Court was established in Bombay in the thirteenth year of the reign of George I., and to subsequent modifications of that law by statutes applicable to India. And Palmer's case only comes to this: that under the law at present prevailing in England a writ of *certiorari* would go to remove the coroner's inquisition, which is of the nature of an indictment, and does not require to go before a grand jury.

The Judge remarked that the Charter of the Supreme Court, of December 1835, gave to this Court the same powers as the Court of Queen's Bench.

The Advocate General then said there was sufficient answer to the application in Mr. Macfarlane's affidavit, but that that was not all the information which there was before the Court, and he then proceeded to read the affidavits made by Dr. Fraser and Mr. Pitchard. Mr. Pritchard stated—"J. D. Sharman, the person mentioned in the affidavit of John Macfarlane, sworn herein on the 8th day of December, inst., was arrested, to the best of my knowledge and belief, on or about the 22nd of November last, on a warrant issued by me and addressed to the Magistrate of the District of Kurrachee, on a charge of forgery with intent to cheat. The said warrant was drawn up and issued after preliminary enquiry held by me under section 180 of the Indian Code of Criminal Procedure on a complaint made before me by Major Melliss, Executive Engineer, Poona and Kirkee, and on the examination of the said Major Melliss on oath in verification thereof on the 2nd November last. The said warrant has not been returned to me, and I am unable to refer to it." Then copies of the complaint and examination on oath, respectively, were annexed—(the same as we have given above in the remarks on Mr. Macfarlane's affidavit).

The Judge—Supposing the complaint was originally defective, would the magistrate have power to exercise his power of enquiry under section 180?

The Advocate General—He would have power to issue a warrant under section 179 if he was satisfied that the complaint gave him reason to believe that the person charged in the complaint had committed, or was suspected to have committed, the offence with which he was charged.

The Judge—But suppose he was wrong, and that the charge had not been made as required by the code?

The Advocate General—That is not a question which this Court or any other Court can determine till the whole evidence to be taken before the magistrate has been taken, for until then no charge is formally before the magistrate. The charge in the warrant is only what the magistrate thinks is disclosed on the face of the proceedings then before him, and until a full enquiry has taken place, it is impossible for him to say how the facts will turn out, or how the charge will be shaped. Therefore, I submit, it is perfectly clear that Mr. Pritchard proceeded in the manner in which he was required by law to proceed,—that upon complaint and examination on oath the magistrate proceeded to make enquiry under section 180 of the code, and upon that preliminary enquiry he issued a warrant. Then, my Lord, Dr. Fraser says the enquiry was referred to his Court under section 36 of the Criminal Procedure Code, by the District Magistrate of Poona on the 1st December. Section 36 of the code states that "the magistrate of the district, or a magistrate in charge of a division of a district, may respectively withdraw any criminal case from any Court subordinate to him, and may enquire into or try the case himself, or refer it for enquiry or trial to any other such Court competent to enquire into or try the same." Mr. Oliphant, District Magistrate of Poona, acting on that section, transferred this case from Mr. Pritchard's cognizance to that of Dr. Fraser, and the order so transferring it is annexed to the affidavit. It is as follows—"In the Court of the District Magistrate of Poona, dated Poona, 1st Dec. The District Magistrate of Poona being of opinion that the further enquiry contemplated by chapter 12 of the Criminal Procedure Code into the charge or charges laid against J. D. Sharman by the Executive Engineer, Poona, had better be conducted by another magistrate than C. Pritchard, Esq., Full-power Magistrate, at present employed on special duty of a peculiar nature in the Poona district, does hereby, under the provision of section 36 of the Criminal Procedure Code, order the withdrawal of this case from the Court of the said C. Pritchard, Esq., F. P. Magistrate, and refer it for enquiry under chapter 12 of the Procedure Code to Dr. A. G. Fraser, Full-power Magistrate and Justice of the Peace in this district.—J. E. OLIPHANT, District Magistrate and J. P." So that your Lordship sees this case was lawfully transferred, and Sharman was lawfully brought before Dr. Fraser for the continuance of the enquiry into the charges against him. Then Dr. Fraser says—"The case was fixed to come on before me on the 7th December, inst., but was on that day postponed with the consent of the said J. D. Sharman's attorney until the 12th Dec., instant." I may here mention that an affidavit by Mr Macfarlane is now put in in which he says in reference to this statement that he gave no such consent on behalf of Sharman as alleged. But whether he gave such consent or not is immaterial. Dr. Fraser was under the impression he consented, and the magistrate has power to postpone a case and remand the prisoner for a term not exceeding fifteen days. Section 224 says—"If from the absence of a witness, or from any other reasonable cause, it shall become necessary or advisable to defer the examination, or further examination, of witnesses, it shall be lawful for the magistrate by a written order, from time to time, to adjourn the enquiry, and to remand the accused person for such time as shall be deemed reasonable, not exceeding fifteen days: provided that, instead of detaining the accused person in custody during the period for which he shall be so remanded, the magistrate may discharge him, upon his entering into a recognizance, with or without a surety or sureties, at the discretion of such magistrate, conditioned for his appearance before the magistrate, at the time and place appointed for the continuance of such examination." That leaves it perfectly to the discretion of the magistrate to determine whether or not in postponing the case he will admit the accused to bail. On this occasion Dr. Fraser refused to admit the prisoner to bail, and I presume the Court will not attempt to interfere with that discretion. Then Dr. Fraser further says—"On the 12th December, inst., the case again came on, and a further complaint was laid before me on oath by the said Major Melliss, copy of which is hereunto annexed."

The Judge—This is a matter, I fancy, in the nature of things where other things may spring up.

The Advocate General—He is charged first with forgery and attempting to cheat, and then the charge laid on 12th December is one of criminal breach of trust. It states—

"Poona, 11th Dec.

"I hereby charge John Dixon Sharman, supervisor P. W. D., with abetment of criminal breach of trust, in that he induced Mr. Howard, Executive Engineer at Kirkee, to pay moneys, part of sums entrusted to him by Government for expenditure on Government House, Gunnesh Khind, to one Ashana Ramia, which moneys were not due to the said Ashana Ramia, by falsely and with fraudulent intent representing that the said Ashana Ramia had performed more work than he had actually performed; and I beg that the said J. D. Sharman may be proceeded against according to law.—I have, &c., G. J. MELLISS, Major.

"Given on oath before me this twelfth day of December 1870. (Sd.) ALEX. G. FRASER, Magistrate F. P. and J. P."

The Judge—That seems a regular charge.

The Advocate General—It is. Your Lordship will observe it is in the form of a letter. "I have the honour," &c., is no doubt surplusage, but it is given on oath. Then Dr. Fraser proceeds—"After examination of the complainant in the presence of the accused, and cross-examination of the said complainant by the said John Macfarlane, the attorney for the accused, I issued a warrant under section 179 of the Criminal Procedure Code for the arrest of the said accused. This warrant is now in the hands of the Inspector of Police for the city of Poona, and I am unable to refer to it further. Thirdly, the offence with which the said J. D. Sharman is charged before me is a non-bailable offence under the Criminal Procedure Code, under section 212 of which code the said J. D. Sharman has not been admitted to bail." Now your Lordship will find on looking to the schedule of the Criminal Procedure Code that the general rule is that the offence of abetment is bailable according as the offence abetted is bailable or not; and in the charge of 12th December Sharman is charged as a public servant, a supervisor of the P. W. D., with abetment of criminal breach of trust, and that is not a bailable offence.

The Judge remarked that he had sentenced Barron to penal servitude for life for criminal breach of trust as a public servant.

The Advocate General—And where the offence is not bailable, the prisoner, says section 212, "shall not be admitted to bail, if there appear reasonable grounds for believing that he has been guilty of the crime imputed to him; but if the evidence given in support of the accusation shall, in the opinion of the magistrate, not be such as to raise a strong presumption of the guilt of the accused person, and to require his committal, or such evidence shall be adduced on behalf of the accused person as shall, in the opinion of the magistrate, weaken the presumption of his guilt, but there shall appear to the magistrate in either of such cases to be sufficient ground for further enquiry into his guilt, the accused person shall be admitted to bail pending such enquiry." Dr. Fraser, the magistrate before whom this enquiry is now lawfully proceeding, states in his affidavit that under that section he has not exercised his discretion to admit Sharman to bail; and I apprehend that as the bailing of prisoners is left to the discretion of the magistrate, the Court will not interfere with that.

The Judge—Has the substantive charge against him of criminal breach of trust as a public servant been made since the rule was granted?

The Advocate General—Yes.

The Judge—And the charges may expand?

The Advocate General—Yes, this is not the only charge that could be brought against him; probably it is not the only one that will be brought. It is a charge before a regularly qualified magistrate, so that if your Lordship had a doubt as to the regularity of the proceedings in the first instance——

The Judge—I have very great doubts indeed, but you say that, even if one had, the second information——

The Advocate General replied that the second information was perfectly unimpeachable. He had heard his learned friend remark in the course of a short conversation in Chambers on the previous day—the report of which had concluded with the appearance of the affidavits in reply in a newspaper, which had surprised him, as they ought to have been first read in Court—that the second charge could not be considered in dealing with this application, but that was a mistake.

The Judge—On the principle that it is never too late to mend.

The Advocate General—So that even if your Lordship continue of opinion that the first proceedings were bad, it is clear Dr. Fraser's warrant is perfectly good, and that this rule ought not to be made absolute.

Mr. Anstey then addressed the Court in support of the rule.

The Judge deferred judgment.

COTTON EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

APPENDED is a statement of cotton shipped from the port of Bombay to foreign external ports and foreign Indian ports, during the month of Nov. 1870:—

Quantity.	Value.	By what ships.	To what ports.
lbs.	Rs.		
1,97 960	44,000	Dilawar	London ...
24,28,272	8,33,290	Jamsetjee Cursetjee Botelibhoi	Liverpool.
4,27,924	1,25,354	Steamer Columbian*	,,
2,62,080	83,552	Do. Ellora	,,
29,61,361	9,39 762	Glen Sannox	,,
2,74,400	64,920	Steamer China†	,,
6,14,298	1,85,588	Do. Euphrates‡	,,
1,40,728	44,030	Do. Columbian*	Trieste.
2,28,536	77,840	Do. Ellora	,,
2,12,856	59,729	Do. China†	,,
58,800	17,787	Do. Columbian*	Venice.
1,56 800	42,000	Do. Ellora	,,
2,10,952	66,326	Do. China†	,,
3,56,328	1,11,15[illegible]	Dilawar	Havre.
5,46,28[illegible]	1,94,693	Steamer Travancore§	China.
5,18,196	1,73,452	Do. Behar¶	,,
1,99,500	71,732	Do. Emew	,,
2,658	900	Buglow Jadal Curim	Muccalla.
1,792	600	Gunga Joobarab	,,
3,360	900	Buglow Futtay Remon	,,
3,808	1,200	Do. Futelkhare	,,
98,06,832 or Candies 12,508 5/7 =25,016 Bales	31,38,837	Total.	

Port Clearance granted on the
* 29th October 1870.
† 15th October 1870.
‡ Via Suez Canal.
§ 26th October 1870.
¶ 12th October 1870.

NEW BOMBAY.

(*Friend of India*, Dec. 15.)

THE sketch of New Bombay, which appeared in our columns in October last, has called forth remarks demanding an explanation and an addition, in justice to Mr. A. Crawford, the municipal commissioner, and to the one man whose name should have been coupled with his as, even more than himself, the originator of the progress which is transforming the Western Capital. The explanation has been rendered necessary by this expression in a published letter of Mr. Crawford's—"I have from first to last, and that too under exceptional circumstances, received the cordial support of the body of Justices." When Mr. Crawford wrote this he was naturally anxious that the presen harmonious relations between him and the Bench should not be disturbed, though, we may remark, that he is so little satisfied with even them as to look forward with eagerness in his report of 1869, to certain legislative changes which will abolish or reduce their number. But our remark referred solely to the Justices of 1865-'66-'67, and was based, partly on the stormy meetings of Justices in which in those years Mr. Crawford was so often denounced, and on which we more than once commented at the time, and chiefly on the following passages from Mr. Crawford's report for 1867. Of the Justices immediately previous to July 1865 he complains—the marks of exclamation are his own—that the official report of a deficit of twenty lakhs in one year "elicited no remark whatever, still less did it evoke action on the part of either the Government or the Bench of Justices!!" Of the Bench subsequent to July 1865 he thus writes—"I placed the necessary facts before the Bench, and asking for funds, was told to borrow again from the drainage!! I saw at that meeting and at several others . . . that I must act boldly and alone . . . I could not hope to convince the Bench . . I had two courses open to me—the one to swim with the tide indifferent to the death and disease and the many crying wants around me; the other to act boldly and for the best, trusting time, if need be, to prove me right. I adopted the latter." &c. It is for Mr. A. Crawford to reconcile this with his assertion as to the "cordial support" of the Bench "from first to last." None know better than the Justices both of Calcutta and Bombay that the system on which they are appointed and are asked to work is fatal to municipal progress.

Much as Mr. Crawford has done for Bombay, and he deserves every word that we have said of him, he will be the first to admit the earlier and almost equally great services of Dr. George Birdwood. Owing to ill health, that ornament of the medical service of Bombay has been prematurely lost to Western India, although we trust that he will yet find congenial employment at home. Whether as Municipal Commissioner, an office for which at one time he was destined by the local Government, or as Principal of the Grant Medical College, Dr. Birdwood would have been in the position which he of all men was most competent of fill. His influence with the natives of all classes was such as no Englishman possessed, and that influence was always exerted for the highest ends as so many of the public buildings and institutions of Bombay testify. For years, in the Bench meetings and in the local press, Dr. Birdwood fought the cause of municipal and sanitary reform with a vigour and a skill which did more than anything else to bring about the Municipal Act of 1865. For years Dr. Birdwood was one of Bombay's foremost citizens, and we trust that, like Dr. Buist, of whom at the last Bombay proved itself unworthy, he will have his reward in the grateful remembrance of its inhabitants. S.

THE ALBERT MONUMENT FOR BOMBAY.

(*Illustrated London News*, Nov. 26.)

THIS fine work of sculpture, by Mr. Noble, which is now to be seen at the South Kensington Museum, owes its existence to the liberality of the late David Sassoon, the wealthy Jewish merchant of Bombay, founder of several valuable institutions in that city. His son, the Hon. A. D. Sassoon, has continued to use his great fortune, in like manner, for the benefit of his fellow-townsmen, without regard to distinctions of race and religion. The Mechanics' Institute, erected at a cost of £130,000 given by the father, who died in 1864, was completed, and opened by Governor Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, a few years later; and the present Mr. Sassoon, upon the occasion of the Duke of Edinburgh's visit to Bombay, gave a large sum for the endowment of a high school and for an organ to be placed in the Town Hall. The hospital also, created by the munificence of the late Mr. Sassoon, is a permanent example of the charity of that gentleman, whose statue, by Mr. Woolner, has been placed in the hall of the Bombay Mechanics' Institute. His loyalty and his attachment to the British empire are attested by this memorial of the Prince Consort, to be placed in the Victoria and Albert Museum at Bombay.

The combined height of the statue and pedestal is 19 ft.; the width at the base of the pedestal is 13 ft. by 9 ft.; and the entire weight is about twenty-five tons. All is of fine marble; the statue of the Prince is of the best Carrara, and the remainder is of Sicilian marble. The Prince is represented wearing the robes and insignia of the Star of India and in the act of speaking. On the manuscript of his address, which he holds in his right hand, these words of his Royal Highness are inscribed—"To study the laws by which the Almighty governs the universe is our bounden duty." The likeness is truthful, and the expression nobly dignified. The portrait is based on a photograph by Mr. Artlett, but vividly and faithfully presents those genial qualities of the mind and heart which were characteristic of the lamented prince. On each side of the pedestal is a recumbent female figure. The one on the right hand represents "Science." In her hand she has a shield, on which is inscribed her name. The other figure, on the left, represents "Art;" and on the shield is inscribed that word. Both these figures, as well as the drapery, are very graceful, artistic, and admirably designed, and in thorough harmony with the statue of the Prince, affording another striking proof of the sculptor's chasteness of style, conception of beauty, and skill in execution. The mouldings of the pedestal are enriched with oak, olive, and lotus leaves—emblems of strength, peace, and wisdom. The front is inscribed with "Albert, Prince Consort," and with these memorable lines, by the chief English poet of the Victorian age:—

Dear to Science, dear to Art,
Dear to thy land and ours—a Prince indeed.

There is a Hebrew inscription below; and sentences of the Mahratta, Goozerat, and Hindoostanee languages may be read at the back.

HINDOO NOTIONS OF INFANTILE DISEASES.

A correspondent has picked up a treatise in a native book shop in the bazaar of his station which some of our readers will esteem a curiosity in Hindu literature. It is entitled *Bálagraha Pustaka*—a work on the diseases of children. The following is a translation of its preface:—

"It is commonly believed among us Hindus that there is such a thing as *Bálagraha* (literally child-seizing), and that it can be remedied by propitiatory offerings. But when one wants the book on this science, and you go to him who chances to possess it, if he be a good man he will want, say, ten rupees, or the value of the book, as security, and a written acknowledgment of the loan before he will give it. If he be a bad man he will say 'I have no such book.' Say to him, 'I greatly need it, and will bring it again to-morrow,' and he will take you by the throat, and thrust you away! So that, though one be in great straits, securing the book is difficult. Therefore, seeing the great trouble to which people are put, this book called *Bálagraha* has been printed, that all may easily obtain it.

"Believing that everybody will find this book serviceable, I have caused it to be printed.

"Yellambhattara Shitarama Shastri."

TREATMENT FOR CHILDREN POSSESSED.

Children who have reached the age of one year, one month, and one day, are seized by a goddess named *Nandini*. The symptoms are fever, crying in an unnatural tone, refusing the breast, swelling of the stomach, and staring with a fixed upward gaze. For this the offering is as follows:—"Bring some earth from the two sides of a flowing stream, and form it into an image; dress it in a white cloth; offer to it white flowers, sandal powder, and rice, betel nut and leaf, curds, boiled rice, a lamp fed with good oil, black beads, palmyra leaf, coins, ghee, jaggery, and three kinds of soaked grain. Then, in the evening, place all these things on a new tile, and put them down outside the city towards the east; and utter this incantation:

O goddess *Nandini*, to thee I make my salutation! Come! Come!
O goddess possessing this child! Cease! Cease!

"Then offer as incense—Margosa leaves, chips from the horns of cattle, ghee, and hair from the child's head, and afterwards bathe the child with water drawn from five wells. Thus, for three days, must the goddess be appeased."

Other spirits, named *Sunamati*, *Mithuni*, *Murári*, *Kanjaki*, *Konkani*, *Alasugi*, *Irimbhini*, *Ardini*, *Niséshini*, *Archini*, and *Adbhúti*, have their favourite ages, the last being given to attacking children whose age is twelve years, twelve months, and twelve days!

In conclusion, it is stated, that if this work be first incensed, and then put under the heads of timid children at night, it will drive all their fears away! Probably a copy of a newspaper would be equally efficacious.—*Madras Mail.*

JUDICIAL VAGARIES.

(Indian Public Opinion, Lahore.)

I.

COURT OF COMMISSIONER.

Counsel—This is a claim for damages for defamation, but it has not been shown that plaintiff's reputation has suffered. Plaintiff should have called witnesses to show that he had suffered in their estimation.

Court—But what have the opinions of other people to do with your client's reputation?

II.

COURT OF ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER.

Counsel—In a case of perjury, Act II. of 1855 requires corroboration of the statement of a single witness.

Court—Section 28 Act II. of 1855 does not apply to the Punjab!

III.

COURT OF ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER.

(It is necessary to add that this is a frontier Court.)

Counsel—Letters illegally taken from the Post Office are not evidence against the accused. Suppose an accused were to write to his legal adviser confiding the real facts of the case to him, could the magistrate intercept the communication and use it as evidence against the writer?

Court—Certainly!

Counsel lost in amazement. Diligent search is being made for him.

IV.

COURT OF COMMISSIONER.

Counsel—But permit me, Sir, to read to you the evidence——

Court (in a deprecating tone)—Now, now, now, what is the use of taking up the time of the Court. The lower Court, perhaps a more competent Court than this, has already pronounced upon that evidence. Do you seriously mean that I should reverse his finding?

V.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

Suitor—Sir, upon principle——

Court—Principle! This Court goes on no fixed principles! It adapts its views to the varying circumstances of each case.

VI.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

Suitor—Sir, I am merely an agent, and am not liable for this debt, which is the debt of my principal.

Court—I over-rule the objection. Plead on the merits.

Suitor—But, Sir, I am advised that the objection is good in law.

Court—If you talk again to me of law, I will commit you for contempt!

VII.

COURT OF EXTRA ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER.

Court (to complainant)—I do not see how you can maintain discharge of trespass.

Complainant—Why I can prove that I was in possession of the house when accused forcibly entered it.

Court—Yes, yes; but how can it be trespass unless there is beating?

Complainant (nesitating)—I scarcely think beating is essential to a charge of trespass.

Court—But I think it is, and therefore dismiss your case with costs.

VIII.

COURT OF EXTRA ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER.

Court—This is my judgment—short but to the point—*(reads to Counsel)*.

This claim is based on a bond. The bond is unregistered.

ergo it is inadmissible.
ergo the claim cannot be proved *aliunde*.
ergo the plaintiff is out of Court.
ergo his claim is dismissed!!

IX.

COURT OF COMMISSIONER.

Court (having heard Counsel at great length on behalf of the accused)—I don't agree with you. I however think the accused are clearly not guilty under Sec. 239 of the Penal Code, of taking counterfeit coin *knowing it to be counterfeit*, but they are clearly guilty under Sec. 237 of importing such coin *having reason to believe it to be counterfeit*. There is rather a subtle distinction between actual "*knowledge*" of a fact, and "*having reason to believe*," which I think you have failed to see.

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Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dos Works:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

JOHN MOIR AND SON,

Purveyors by special appointment to
H. R. H. DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
Preserved Provision Manufacturers and Export Oilmen,
ABERDEEN,
Established 1822,

Would direct the attention of the public to the quality of their various preparations—Soups, Essence of Beef, Fresh and Collared Salmon, Salmon Cutlets with Indian Sauce, Red, Pickled and Kippered Herrings, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines, Calf's Head Brawn, Condensed Milk, Cocoa and Milk, Chocolate and Milk, Salt Butter, Bacon, Hams, Tongues, Potted Meats, Scotch Jams, Jellies and Orange Marmalade, Confections, Sauces, Vinegars, Capers, Olives, Oils, Pickles, Baking Powder, Flavouring Essences, Table Jellies and Creams, Tart Fruits, &c., &c.

J. M. & S. are sole proprietors of the Aberdeen Pickles and Duke of Edinburgh Sauce.

ENGLISH GOODS

(Via Suez Canal)
AT CHEAPEST RATES.
D. NICHOLSON & Co.,
Silk, Woollen and Manchester Warehousemen
(Wholesail and Retail),
India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,
50 to 52, St. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD
(Corner of Cheapside) LONDON,
Established 1843.

Invite the attention of OFFICERS of both Services, and FAMILIES residing in India and China, to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, containing full particulars as to Woollen, Silk and Cotton Goods of every description.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements

Household Furniture
Musical Instruments
Ironmongery
Fire-arms
Agricultural Implements
Cutlery
Carriages
Saddlery & Harness
Boots and Shoes
Wines
Ales
Beers
Preserved Provisions
Stationery
Books
Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Britannia" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent. Price List can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,
50, 51, and 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

Terms—Not less than 50 per cent. to accompany Indents and Balance against Bills of Lading.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital	£3,200,000
Reserve Fund	800,000

Head Office—PARIS.

Agencies.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai and Yokohama.

London Bankers.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

Agents in Scotland.—National Bank of Scotland.

Agents in Ireland.—The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling). In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

London Bankers.
The Bank of England
Messrs. Glyn & Co.
and
The National Bank of Scotland.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

Branches in India and China.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.	Shanghai.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.	Hongkong.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/10 5/8 per Rupee.

6 months sight	1/10 5/8	per Rupee.
4 do.	1/10 1/2	,,
3 do.	1/10 7/16	,,
2 do.	1/10 3/8	,,
1 do.	1/10 5/16	,,
On demand	1/10 1/4	,,
On Scotland	1/10 3/16	,,
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	1/10 1/8	,,

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest Charged.

On Loans on Government Paper and Railway Shares.
3 Months........... 5 per cent. per annum.
,, 1 to 2 ,, ... 4 per cent. per annum.
,, on other approved securities
3 Months........... 6 per cent. per annum.

Interests.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annl
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 18th November, 1870.

FOR SALE.

PAPER:—Printing.—Double Demy 34 to 40 lb., Royal 20 to 26 lb., Super-royal 26 to 32 lb., Double Royal 36 to 50 lb., Double Foolscap 25 lb.

Hand Made.—Foolscap, Post, Demy, Medium, Royal, Super-royal, Imperial, Bank Medium and Bank Letter size.

Machine Made.—Foolscap 11 to 18 lb., Crown 8 lb., Large Post 13 to 15 lb., Medium 18 lb.;—Azure laid Foolscap, Demy, Royal and Super-royal "extra strong" for Deeds, &c.

Blotting.—Superior Pink Demy 17 to 21 lb.

Packing.—Casing 22 by 36 in. 50 lb. Rs. 7, Glazed Backing 28 by 45 in. 300 lb. Rs. 44 per ream—for Spinning Mills, &c.

PREPARED BOARDS for flooring, ceiling, partition, &c., tongued and grooved:—White or Redwood ¾ by 6 in.; Redwood ⅞ by 6 in., 1 by 6 in., and 1¼ by 6½ in.—deliverable on Carnac Bunder.

Apply to our Godown-keeper.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.

Forbes Street, December, 1870.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August 1865.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—Established 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

GUARDIAN, FIRE, and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1821.—Capital £2,000,000.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE granted on all approved Buildings and contents thereof in Bombay and the Mofussil at moderate terms by

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st September 1870.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

RITCHIE STEUART & Co.

ALLGEMEINE VERSICHERUNGS GESELLSCHAFT FUER SEE-, FLUSS-, UND LANDTRANSPORT IN DRESDEN.

The undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Marine Insurance Company, and are prepared to accept Risks and to issue Policies.

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.

Bombay, March, 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz.:—

Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.
La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.

Bombay, 19th April 1870.

GADDUM & Co.

CHURCH of ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

Established 1840.

Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 Vic., cap XCII.

Capital One Million Sterling.

Life Assurances of every description granted.
Retiring Provision combined with Life Assurance.
Free Policies issued which can never altogether lapse through non-payment of Premium.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly, or monthly, as desired.
Parsee and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to

Bombay, 9th July, 1870.

REMINGTON & Co., Agency.

THE NATIONAL GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION (Limited).

DIRECTORS.

Head Office, 28, QUEEN STREET, EDINBURGH.

George Clerk Arbuthnot, Esq., of Mavisbank.
John Cook, Esq., W.S.
Charles Cowan, Esq., of Valleyfield.
Kenneth Mackenzie, Esq., C.A.
James Mylne, Esq., W.S.
R. E. Scott, Esq., C.A.
William Smith, Esq., Actuary, Edinburgh.
Manager.—James Wilkie, Esq., C.A.

This Association provides Security for the Fidelity of Persons in Situations of Trust and Responsibility, and undertakes all descriptions of Guarantee Business at moderate Premiums.

Forms of proposal and every information may be obtained at the Offices of the undersigned, who have been appointed AGENTS of the Association in Bombay.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

THE GREAT BRITAIN MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

FOUNDED A. D. 1844.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 25 and 26 Vic. Cap. 74.

Head Office—No. 101, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.
Chairman—VISCOUNT NEWRY.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
Agent.
THOMAS FISHER PUNNETT, Esq., Bruce Lane.
Medical Referee.
Surgeon J. H. SYLVESTER, F.G.S.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO ASSURERS.

PROFITS.—The entire profits divided amongst the holders of participating policies.

POLICIES PAYABLE DURING LIFE.—By means of a novel and perfectly equitable system of apportioning the Profits, the Bonuses may be applied, first, in extinguishing the Premiums at a given date; and afterwards in making the Policy payable during the Lifetime of the Assured; this important advantage being secured without the payment of any additional Premium.

NON-FORFEITURE OF POLICIES.—By recent arrangements, persons whose Policies have acquired a Surrender Value, will be entitled to a Free Policy, with participation in future profits.

CLAIMS.—No claim can be litigated or disputed, except with the consent of the Members present at a General Meeting, to be specially convened for the occasion.

DETAILED PROSPECTUSES, and all requisite information as to the mode of effecting Assurances, may be obtained on application at the Head Office, or at this Agency.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS

Required for an Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole Term of Life.

Age.	Civilians.		Military and Naval.	
	Without Profits.	With Profits.	Without Profits.	With Profits
25	Rs. 33	Rs. 36	Rs. 38	Rs. 42
35	41	45	45	50
45	51	57	55	61
55	67	75	70	78

N.B.—Assurances on the lives of native gentlemen effected on favourable terms.

T. F. PUNNETT,
Agent, Bombay.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

OFFICE TO LET, the COMMODIOUS PREMISES situated at 25 Church Gate Street, about to be vacated by the Chief Engineer's Department, G. I. P. Railway Company. Apply to WALLACE & Co.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—The TRANSFER FEE on the COMPANY'S SHARES has been REDUCED to ONE RUPEE per SHARE from THIS DATE.

JAMES G. SMITH,
For Self and Co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 15th November 1870.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).—A DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of Rs. 550 per share will be made to the Registered Shareholders on the production of Share Certificates on and after the 6th instant.

J. G. SMITH,
For Self & Co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 4th October 1870.

THE BOMBAY ROYAL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.—In pursuance of a Resolution of the Directors of this Company, NOTICE is hereby given, that a FOURTEENTH CALL of RUPEES (100) ONE HUNDRED per SHARE in this Company is made payable to the undersigned, at the Registered Office of the Company, Mandvie Bunder, No. 149, Dongree Colee Street, on or before the 1st day of January 1871, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

If any Shareholder shall not pay the amount of the Call to which he is liable on the above date he will be charged Interest on the amount payable at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum from the 1st January 1871 to the time of actual payment.

Certificates of Shares will be required to be deposited with the undersigned for enfacement of the Call thereon.

By order of the Board of Directors,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent.

Mandvie Bunder, No. 149, Dongree Colee Street, Bombay, 22nd November 1870.

ENGLISH ASSURANCE COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION to the Company FALLS DUE on the 1st proximo, and will be received at the Office of the undersigned in Elphinstone Circle.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th December 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted:—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modification as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

NOTICE.—To the DIRECTORS of the MAZAGON LAND COMPANY (Limited).—GENTLEMEN,—We, the undersigned Shareholders, holding TWO HUNDRED SHARES and upwards in the Company, request you to convene, as soon as you conveniently can, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the MAZAGON LAND COMPANY, Limited, for the purpose of submitting for the approval of such Meeting the following Resolutions:—

1st. That Clause 100 be excluded from the Articles of Association of the Company, and the following be substituted in place thereof:—"Subject to the control and under the directions of the Board of Directors, the business of the Company shall be conducted, managed, and kept by a Secretary or Agent or Agents, and that the remuneration of such Secretary, Agent or Agents, shall not exceed Rupees Five Hundred per Mensem without the previous sanction of a General Meeting having been first had and obtained."

2nd. That Clauses 101, 102, and 103 be excluded from the Articles of Association of the Company.

3rd. That Clause 104 be altered by adding thereto the word "and" between the words "Director Auditor," and by expunging therefrom the words "Solicitors and Secretaries and Treasurers."

4th. That the said Resolutions be made special in the mode pointed out by Section 51 of the Indian Companies Act of 1866.

We request that as the object of the proposed Meeting is an important one, you will be good enough to give Fourteen Days' Notice thereof.—Your obedient servants,

RAMJEE MADHOWJEE,
FRAMJEE DINSHAW PETIT,
CAWASJEE DINSHAW PETIT,
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT,
And 21 other Shareholders.

Bombay, 8th December 1870.

AGREEABLY with the above Requisition, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD in the Registered Office of the Company in Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th January 1871, at 3 P.M.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 31st December, instant, to 4th January, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th December 1870.

HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at FORT WILLIAM, in BENGAL.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and of the PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION, and DOCK COMPANY (Limited).

Upon reading a Petition of SADANAND BALCRUSHNA and MANOCKJEE RUSTOMJEE, of Calcutta, Liquidators of the said Company, filed THIS DAY, this Court doth fix THURSDAY, the Fifth day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-One, as the day on or before which Creditors of the said Company are to prove their DEBTS or CLAIMS, or to be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such Debts or Claims are proved. And this Court doth order that the said Liquidators be, and they are hereby authorised to issue Advertisements requiring the Creditors of the said Company on or before the Fifth day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-One, to send their Names and Addresses and the particulars of their Debts or Claims, and the Names and the Addresses of their Attornies, if any, to the said Liquidators at Calcutta, and to come in and prove their Debts or Claims on or before the said Fifth day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-One, and informing them that in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any Distribution made before such Debts or Claims are paid.—Dated 16th September 1870.

R. BELCHAMBERS, Registrar.

BERNERS, SANDERSON, & UPTON,
Solicitors for the Liquidators.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Creditors of the said Company are required, in pursuance of the above Order, to send their Names and Addresses, and the particulars of their Debts and Claims, and the Names and Addresses of their Attornies, if any, to MANOCKJEE RUSTOMJEE and SADANUND BALCRUSHNA, both of Calcutta, Esquires, the Liquidators of the said Company, on or before the 5th day of January 1871, and to come in and prove their said Debts or Claims on or before the said 5th day of January 1871. And NOTICE is hereby FURTHER GIVEN, that in default of such Creditors and Claimants complying with the Requisitions of the above Notice, such Creditors and Claimants will be EXCLUDED from the benefit or any Distribution made before such Debts or Claims are proved.—Dated this 19th day of September 1870.

MANOCKJEE RUSTOMJEE, SADANUND BALCRUSHNA, } Liquidators.

NOTICE.

The continuance of the
WAR IN FRANCE,
the consequent difficulty in obtaining Transit, and the increased Rates of Charges and Labour, for
CHAMPAGNES, &c.,

now coming forward, will reluctantly compel us to advance our quotations as soon as our Stock, obtained at the Old Rates, is exhausted.

We therefore beg to notify to our Constituents that we cannot undertake to supply French Wines, &c., at our present quotations for any length of time.

On an advance being made, it will be duly advertised in the Local Journals.

PAYNE & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, November 1870.

BYCULLA STUDIO.—The above STUDIO has been RE-OPENED THIS DAY.

W. G. STRETTON.

Bombay, 1, Love Lane, 19th November 1870.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEORGE NICOLL AND Co.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
24. MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.

GEO NICOLL & Co.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
24, Meadow Street, Bombay,
1, East Street, Poona,

BEG to inform their Constituents and the Public generally, they have THIS DAY commenced Business as SADDLERS and HARNESS MAKERS, and have received a supply of double and single Harness, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles and Bridles, Riding, Driving and Hunting Whips, and all other necessaries required in the Saddlery Line.

Having secured the services of a Foreman Saddler from one of the first Houses in London, they are prepared to execute all Orders with which they may be favoured carefully and promptly.

ROWLAND & Co. beg to announce to the Gentry and General Public of Bombay, and the Mofussil, that they have OPENED a SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, at No. 8 Meadow Street, Fort, for the sale of Saddlery, &c., imported from England, as well as made in Bombay of the best English materials, at moderate rates.

All orders sent to the above Address will be promptly and carefully executed.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

R. & Co. solicit especial attention to their own Composition for Softening Leather.

MOULE'S PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.

Dealwood Commodes, complete	Rs. 40
Pull-up } Apparatus for fitting with pail and cover	25
Self-acting }	
Sieves for ditto	5

Sole Agents,
CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

McCABE'S WATCHES.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

It has come to the knowledge of the undersigned, that VERY INFERIOR WATCHES, not made by him, but bearing his well known name, are being offered to the Indian public, at prices which preclude the best workmanship and warranty.

PURCHASERS are advised to EXERCISE CAUTION in BUYING, and if they are in doubt, they can remit direct by Bank Draft, or otherwise.

Price Lists of Gold and Silver Watches forwarded on application post free.

32, Cornhill, London. JAMES McCABE.

NOTICES.

Mr. J. NEUBERG,
GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

PIANOS.

SQUARE PIANOS
(JUST LANDED PER STEAMER ORESTE),
Of solid Mahogany or Walnutwood, Seven Octaves, manufactured by the well-known makers,
SHIEDMAYER, OF STUTTGART,
Cannot be too strongly recommended;
BEING MADE ESPECIALLY FOR THE CLIMATE OF INDIA,
AND GREATLY IMPROVED IN TONE AND FINISH.
References will be furnished to intending Purchasers on application.

HARMONIUMS.

HARMONIUMS, manufactured by the celebrated makers, TRAYSER, of Stuttgart, BEITHEIMER, ditto,

And perfectly secured against any vermin entering and destroying the instruments, the Pedals being constructed to close after playing.

These Harmoniums are extra French-polished, and their durability, combined with exquisite sweetness of tone, have been well tested in India.

MUSIC STOOLS.

MUSIC STOOLS, of elegant designs, with Patent Metal Screw, carved, and Seats covered with Morocco.

BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE.

BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE, comprising Ornamental Flower Vases, Card Trays, Liqueur Sets, &c. Glass Insulators, for Pianofortes, of various Colours.

FANCY GOODS.

FANCY GOODS, viz., Work Boxes, elegantly fitted, Writing Desks, Portfolios, Albums, &c.

FANCY COIR FOOT RUGS AND CARRIAGE RUGS.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES, on the Wheeler and Wilson principle, with plated body and ornamental Iron Stands, half Case French-polished, to Lock.

These Lock Stitch Sewing Machines combine all the latest improvements, and recommend themselves as the most reliable instruments for domestic use, ornamental as well as useful.

Price Rs. 125 Cash.

SEWING MACHINES, NEEDLES, &c.,

Always kept in Stock.

TABLE LINEN.

TABLE LINEN, Table Cloth and Napkins of sizes, Damask and Diamond Pattern, country-made.

Orders received for sizes not in Stock, and the quality warranted as extremely strong and durable.

TOWELS.

TOWELS, Bath and Wash Towels, also kept in Stock.

TABLE LINEN.

TABLE LINEN, English Damask Table Cloths of sizes, sold at a reduction to clear Stock.

LAMPS.

LAMPS, universally approved, of German Silver, and Brass Reading lamps, with Milk Glass Shade.

Ornamental Paris Table Lamps for Kerosene Oil.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE.

DINNER PLATES.
SOUP ditto.
HOTWATER ditto.
TEA and COFFEE CUPS and SAUCERS.
VEGETABLE DISHES.
MEAT ditto.
BAKING ditto.
MULLING POTS, large and small.
SAUCE PANS ditto.
RYING ditto.
PUDDING ditto.
AMERICAN BAKE DISHES.
GRIDIRONS.
BASIN and EWER.

NEW STOCK DAILY EXPECTED.

GALVANISED IRON BATH TUBS AND BUCKETS.

GALVANISED IRON BATH TUBS and BUCKETS, especially recommended to residents on Hill Stations.

BLANKETS.

BLANKETS, large and small, White and Crimson, best Austrian Striped Blankets.

RAILWAY WRAPPERS.

FOR CHRISTMAS.

PRIME YORK HAMS.
WILTSHIRE BACON.
CHESHIRE CHEESE.
DOUBLE GLO'STER CHEESE.
CHEDDER ditto.
DUTCH ditto.
STILTON ditto.
BATH CHOPS, in canvas.
OX TONGUES, ditto.

OVERLAND OILMANSTORES.

BLACK CURRANTS, in 7 lb. Jars.

FRENCH BUTTER, in 1 lb. Tins.

FRUITS in SYRUP.

BON BON COSSAQUES.

FINE TURKEY FIGS, in Tins.

JUST RECEIVED,
A Fresh Stock of excellent
TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

J. NEUBERG.

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at Bombay Gazette Office,
JUDGMENTS delivered by Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent in the case of the
BANK OF BOMBAY
versus
THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT give the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager. "Bombay Gazette."

NOTICES.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT OF TAILORING.

MESSRS. JARVIS AND COMPANY,
TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, &c.,

HAVE the pleasure to inform the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay and the Mofussil, that they have commenced Business with a Choice Selection of WOOLLEN GOODS, suitable for the present Season, at English prices for Ready Money.

J. & Co. solicit an early inspection.

Orders from Out-stations must be accompanied with a Remittance, or reference in Bombay for payment.

Self-measurement Cards and Patterns forwarded on application.

The following List of Prices are for Cash Payments:—

	Rs.
Dark Angola Suit, of very light texture, well adapted for the present season	25
Fancy Scotch Tweed Suits	25
Fancy Scotch Tweed Trousers	9
Fancy Doeskin Silk Mixed Trousers, per pair	14
Fancy Scotch Tweed Norfolk Jackets	12
Black Superfine Cloth Dress Suit	65
Black or Blue Superfine Frock Coats, with Silk Facing	40
Black or Blue Superfine Morning Coats	28
Black Silk Alpaca Coat	10
Drab Herbert Cloth Suits	12
Drab Shelt Cord Breeches	12
Whip Cord and Bedford Cord Riding Trousers, per pair	18
Coloured Washing Trousers, per pair	5
Flannel Sleeping Suits	12
Indian Sleeping Suits	12

SHIRTS.

White Shirts	at Rs. 42 to Rs. 54 per doz.
Indian Gauze Under Shirts	,, 18 ,,
Flannel Shirts	,, 6
Indian Shirts	,, 6
Silk and Wool Flannel Shirts	,, 8
Linen Collars, 3 fold, any shape	,, 6 per doz.
The White Regulation Helmets	,, 15

Helmets and Hats in every style of fashion, at moderate Prices. Collars, Scarfs, Ties, Railway Rugs, Umbrellas, Overland Trunks, and Scotch Maude.

N.B.—Every requisite for Overland Passengers.

Note the Address,

JARVIS AND COMPANY,
No. 29, Meadow Street, opposite the Oriental Bank.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay and those at Out-stations, that she has just returned from England with a CHOICE SELECTION OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, selected by herself at the FIRST LONDON HOUSES, as follows, &c.:—

Ladies' Dress Bonnets, trimmed, from Rs 15 to 18, 20, and 30 each.
Ladies' Hats, richly trimmed with feathers, &c., from Rs 15 to 18, 20 and 35 each.
The Princess Park Riding Hat, with Feather and Veil, from Rs 24 to 31.
Ladies' Hats, untrimmed, from Rs 4 to 6.
Hair Chignons in every shade, "Auburn," "Flaxen," "Black," "Light and Dark brown," &c., from Rs 10 to 29.
Large sized Frizettes, at Rs 3 per pair.
Rich Silks, Satins, Reps, &c., from Rs 3, 4, 5, to 9 per yard.
Black, White, and Colored Satins, from Rs4, 5, to 10 per yard.
Rich Silk Evening Dresses in the new colors, from Rs 5 to 9-8 per yard.
French Prints and Cambrics, from 8 to 12 Annas per yard.
Percales and Brilliants, at Re 1 per yard.
Piqué and Jean, in the new colors, from Rs 1 to Rs 1-8 per yard.
Black Velvet for Dresses, extra rich, at Rs 14 per yard.
Black Embroidered Velveteen Garibaldis, at Rs 17 each.
Print and Llama Garibaldis, from Rs 4 to 17 each.
Muslin Garibaldis, from Rs 4 to 12 each.
Black and White Lace Garibaldis, from Rs 16 to 21 each.
The Princess Breakfast Dress.
Piqué and Print Dress.
Camisoles, plain and trimmed.
Lace sets for open Bodices with loose Sleeves, from Rs 3 to 10 per set.
Lace and Muslin open Sleeves, Rs 2 to 5 per pair.
The new Duchess Lace sets, from Rs 7 to 12 per pair.
The Réversible Cuffs with Collars, from Rs 1 to 2 per pair.
Ladies' Bonnet Caps, Rs 1-8 each.

BALL DRESSES, &c.

Ball Dresses in great variety, from Rs 18, 20, 35, to 60 each.
Ball Dresses with Berthe and Sleeves, from Rs 18 to 35 each.
Black Tulle Ball Dresses, richly trimmed, from Rs 36 to 60 each.
Crystal Tarlatan and Tulle Tarlatans, Grenadines, and Crepes, white and colored Satin slips.
Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs, Rs 11 to 21 each.
Lace Tunics and Flounces, Ball Room Fans, from Rs 6 to 10 each.
Embroidered Petticoats, from Rs 8, 10 to 15 each.
Muslin Petticoats, flounced and trimmed, from Rs 3, 5, 6, and 10 each.
White Silk Stocking, from Rs. 5-8 to Rs 6 per pair.
Thread and Cotton plain and open worked Stockings for Ladies' from Rs 19 to 25 per dozen.
Ladies' Black Kid Boots.
Ladies' Kid Gloves, from Rs 2-12 to Rs. 3 per pair.
Pearl Necklaces, from Rs 3 to 7 per set.
Wreaths of Flowers in all the new styles.
Flowers and Feathers, &c.; Sashes; Dress Improvers, from Rs 3 to 5 each.
Corsets of best manufacture, from Rs 7 to 12 per pair.
Nursing Stays, Rs. 10 per pair.
The Princess Park Riding Hat, from Rs 24 to 31 each.
Riding Habits made to order.
The "New" Dress Improver.

MANTLES, &c.

Real Velvet Mantles, richly trimmed, from Rs 75 to 89 each.
Velveteen Jacquettes, from Rs 16 to 25.
Velveteen Jacquettes, trimmed Sable, from Rs 27 to 31.
Black Cashmere Jacquettes, trimmed, from Rs 19 to 23.
White Serge and Alpaca Jacquettes, from Rs 12 to 16.
Black Grenadine Mantles, from Rs 27 to 35.
White Cashmere Jacquettes, trimmed black, from Rs 13 to 15.

WEDDING TROUSSEAUX.

Rich Satin and Silk Dresses.
White Tulle Dresses, richly trimmed with Satin.
Tarlatan and Grenadine Dresses.
Organdi Dresses, trimmed.
Real Honiton Lace Veils, from Rs 69, 75, to 85.
Rich Lace Veils, from Rs 20 to 35 each.
Tulle Bridal Squares, from Rs 11 to 20 each.
Real Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs, Rs 10, 12, 18 to 21 each.
Blonde and Tulle Bodices, trimmed with Satin, from Rs 15 to 20 each.
Bridal Wreaths and Bouquettes, from Rs 8 to 15 per set.
Bridal Favours, from Rs 6 to 10 per dozen.
Dress Bonnets, richly trimmed, from 18 to 30 each.
Embroidered White Petticoats, from Rs 8 to 18 each.
Muslin Skirts, flounced and trimmed, from Rs 3, 6, to 10.
Fans, from Rs 5 to 12 each.
Gloves, best Kid, single and double buttoned, from Rs 2-12 to 3 per pair.
White Muslin Morning Dresses (ready made) from Rs 18 to 35.
Bridesmaids' Wreaths, from Rs 8 to 10.
Bridesmaids' Dresses, complete, from 25 to 35 each.
Under Linen richly trimmed (ready made) at moderate charges.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

Girls' and Boys' Hats, richly trimmed, from Rs 9 to 12 each.
Pelisses in all the new colours, richly trimmed, for Boys and Girls, from Rs 9 to 15.
Girls' Scotch Plaid Mantles, from Rs 10 to 12 each.
Coloured Flannel Knickerbocker Drawers, embroidered, from Rs 2-12 to 3-8 per pair.
Striped Knickerbocker Stockings, from Rs 2-8 to 3 per pair.
Coloured Flannel Petticoats, embroidered, from Rs 2-12 to 3-8.
White Cotton Drawers for Girls and Boys, from Rs 1-8 to 1-12 per pair.
Plain and open work Cotton Socks for Children, Rs 6 to 10 per dozen.

INFANTS' DEPARTMENT.

Richly embroidered Cloaks, from Rs 20 to 40 each.
Plain Cashmere Cloaks, from Rs 18 to 23 each.
White Cashmere Hoods, from Rs 9 to 12 each.
White Silk and Satin Hoods, from Rs 9 to 12 each.
Velvet and Satin Baby's Bonnets, from Rs 8 to 12.
Satin and Silk Baby's Hats, from Rs 8 to 12.
Velvet and Satin Baby's Hats, from Rs 8 to 12.
White and Colored Sun Hats at Rs 2 each.
Baby's Bibs, from 8as., 12as., 1 Rupee to 2-8 each
Baby's Pinafores, Re 1 to 2 each.
Baby's Shirts, 8 Annas to Re 1 each.
Embroidered short Frocks, Woollen Hoods, from Rs 2 to 3 each.
Woollen Socks for Infants, Re 1 per pair.
Patent Rosettes and Bonnet Caps.
Baby's patent leather Shoes.

FOR TRAVELLERS.

Travelling Dresses in "Serge," "Linsey," "Tweeds," "Sateen," "Cashmere," "Twill," "Lustres," Merinos, and Alpaca.
Waterproof Costumes (ready made) from Rs 18 to 25 each.
Holland, Print, Piqué, and Muslin dresses ready made, for board-ship wear, from Rs 12 to 18 each.
Flannel Morning Dresses, coloured, from Rs 18 to 20.
Coloured Warm Linsey Petticoats, from Rs 5 to 9 each.
Coloured Print Petticoats, from Rs 4 to 6 each.
Velvet and Merino Garibaldis, from Rs 5 to 18 each
Muslin and Print Garibaldis, from Rs 3 to 10 each.
Warm Jacquettes, from Rs 10 to 22 each.
Gauze Veils, Hats, &c.
A nice Stock of ready-made Under Linen, consisting of Chemises, Night Dresses, Drawers, Petticoats plain and trimmed, Petticoat Bodices plain and trimmed, Camisoles, Dressing Gowns.

FOR MOURNING.

Black Bonnets in Crepe, Tulle, Straw, &c., from Rs 15, 17 to 25.
Black Straw Hats, trimmed in latest style, from Rs 15 to 25.
Rich Black Silk at Rs 3, 3½, 4, 5, 6 to 9 per yard.
Paramatts, Alpaca, Woollen Reps, Merino, and Linseys.
Half-Mourning Prints, Cambrics and Muslins.
Black Silk Grenadine and Crepes, Crepe Collars and Cuffs.
Linen Collars and Cuffs.
Crepe, Gauze, and Tulle Veils.
Black Llamma and Tulle Garibaldis.
Widows' Bonnets, Caps, and Fronts.
Mourning Muslin and Crêpe Trimming.
Jet and Vulcanite Chains, Brooches, Ear-rings, Crosses, Watch Guards, &c.
Frizettes and Hair Nets.
Black Silk Stockings and Black Kid Boots.
Black Fans, Trimmings and Buttons.
Black Kid Gloves.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

White Dress Neckties.
White, colored, and black Kid Gloves, at Rs 3 per pair, cash.

PERFUMERY,—consisting of

Black and White Cosmetique.
Nuda Veritas.
Double distilled Lavender Water.
Bandoline.
Essence Bouquet, Jockey Club, Wood Violet, Ylang Ylang, Frangipani, Moss Rose, Sensation, Rondoletia, &c., at Rs 1-4 per bottle.
Thomas' Universal Hair Restorer, Toilet Cream for the Hair.
The Princess Alexandra Hair Waver.
Hair Pins, safety and plain.
Brushes,—Hair, Tooth, and Nail.
Buttons, Fringes, Trimmings, &c.
Feathers, Flowers, &c., in great variety.
Elastic Garters for Ladies.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP.

TERMS—CASH.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittances for payment in Bombay.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

THACKER VINING, & Co.

A COMPLETE BOOK CATALOGUE is in course of preparation; orders will be registered.

AN INTERIM PAMPHLET, containing Paragraph Notices and Lists of Valuable Books, Instruments, Pictures and Sundries, may be had on application.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22 Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Triesties Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes, of sizes.
Roman Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Canvas.
Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Portland Cement.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Wire Netting.
Fire Engines complete.
Patent Water Closets.
Traversing Screw Jacks.
Corrugated Iron.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Paper for Mill use.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

NOTICES.

SEASON, 1870-71.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY.

(By Appointment,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,
TO HIS EXCELLENCY
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,

HAVE the pleasure to announce arrival of extensive Shipments for the coming Season, and beg to solicit an early inspection. The whole of the Goods have come by P. & O. Steamers; and Customers may rely upon getting the latest Novelties.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

			Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Celebrated White Zephyr Shirts	doz.	50	
BADHAM'S	Celebrated White Zephyr Shirts, linen fronts and cuffs		60	
BADHAM'S	Fine Embroidered Dress Shirts	each	7 to	25
BADHAM'S	Coloured Cambric Shirts	doz.	45	
BADHAM'S	Super ditto ditto		60	
BADHAM'S	Fine French Cambric Shirts		65	
BADHAM'S	"Indian Shirts"—A mixture of Flax and Cotton. The material specially adapted for wear in this country, absorbs perspiration and will not shrink	each	7	
BADHAM'S	Wove Flannel Shirts		9	
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool shirts		9½	

SLEEPING SUITS.

		Rs.
BADHAM'S	Celebrated Wove Flannel	18
BADHAM'S	Ditto Silk and Wool	20
BADHAM'S	Ditto Spun Silk	25

HOSIERY.

			Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Fine Brown Cotton Socks		12½	
BADHAM'S	Superfine ditto		21	
BADHAM'S	Balbriggan		26½	
BADHAM'S	Fine Lisle Thread		21	
BADHAM'S	Ditto ditto Striped		23	
BADHAM'S	Coloured Merino ½ Hose plain and striped		15 to	18
BADHAM'S	Super do. do.		18 to	25
BADHAM'S	Scotch Lambswool and heavy Woollen Ribbed Kincker Booker Stockings for shooting, &c.	per pair	6	
BADHAM'S	Celebrated India Gauze Vests	each	5½ to	6½
BADHAM'S	Fine Gauze Vests		3½ to	4½
BADHAM'S	Summer Merino do.		5 to	5½
BADHAM'S	Grey Merino do.		5½ to	6½
BADHAM'S	Scotch Lambswool Shirts		7½	
BADHAM'S	India Gauze Pants		9	
BADHAM'S	Grey Merino do.		7½	
BADHAM'S	Super Gauze do.		6½	

COLLARS.

All the new shapes in Stock.

		Rs. as.
The "Pall Mall," "Shakspeare" "West End," "Dux," "Oxford," "Regent," "Suez," and "Grosvenor,"	per doz.	7 0
Dux with Tie, Olympic	do.	7 8

POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS.

All hemmed and washed, ready for use.

		Rs.	Rs.
Scotch Lawn Handkerchiefs	per doz.	6	
Scotch Lawn Handkerchiefs, coloured borders	,,	8	
White Irish Cambric	,,	10 to	25
White Irish Cambric, coloured borders	,,	16½	
Fine French Cambric with coloured borders and hem-stitched		24	
Ladies' fine Cambric, hemstitched		10 to	15

SCARVES AND TIES.

		Rs.	Rs.
The "Duke" or Sailor's Knot Scarf in immense variety		2½ to	3
Fancy Romal Scarves for Knot or Ring		2½ to	4
Black and coloured Tom Thumb Ties	each	1	
Black and coloured Eglington		1½ to	1¾

UMBRELLAS AND WALKING STICKS.

A large and good assortment of the above.

	Rs.	Rs
Umbrellas	10 to	16
Walking Sticks	1 to	6

JEWELLERY.

		Rs.	
Fine gold Collar Studs	each	8	
Fine gold Front Studs	per set	12 to	45
Fine gold Links		18 to	30
Fine gold Solitaires		15 to	35

Lund's Jewellery in great variety, Gold on Ivory.

Collar Studs	each	2½	
Front Studs	per set	5	
Solitaires	per pair	5 to	10

TOWELS, LINENS, &c.

		Rs.	Rs.
Hand Towels	per doz.	10, 12 to	16
Royal Turkish Bath Towels	,,	25 to	32
Brown Turkish Bath Towels	,,	25	

Damask Table Cloths and Napkins of different sizes

BADHAM'S OVERLAND TRUNKS,
Of superior make.

	Rs.
27 Inches Flat Tops	26
30 Inches Flat Tops	29
33 Inches Flat Tops	31
36 Inches Flat Tops	33

The above of the Regulation size,

SOLID LEATHER TRUNKS.

27 Inches	65
30 Inches	70
33 Inches	75

LADIES' FRANKLIN TRUNKS.
Fitted with Tray, &c.

	Rs.	Rs.
33 Inches ... Rs. 45 | 36 Inches	50	
A large stock of Courier Bags, Leather Hand Bags, &c., varying in price from	5 to	35
Canvas Clothes Bags	5½ to	6½

RAILWAY RUGS, &c.

		Rs.	Rs.
All sizes and qualities		12 to	40
Scarlet Blankets	per pair	25	
Rug Straps		1½, 2 to	2½

HAT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. as.
LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Black Silk Hats	16 0
LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Drab Shells ex. quality	12 0
ELLWOOD'S PARIS HATS—Eglington, Falkland, Sandon	14 0
ELLWOOD'S DRAB SHELLS—Eglington, Falkland, Sandon	10 0
Ex. quality ditto	12 0
BLACK FELT HATS—Shapes—"Blenheim" (soft), "Cantab" "Norman," "Worthing," "Iris" "Chester" "Ascot,"	7 8
Tyrol Hats	8 8
Soft Felt Hats	8 8
Travelling Hats or Caps in great variety	4 0 to 8 0

HELMETS.

	Rs. a.
The Regulation Cork Helmet	18 0
Patent Air Chamber Hunting Covered White	15 0
Drab do. do. do.	15 0

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

An entire new Stock of Fancy Angolas, Coatings, Vestings, Riding Cords, &c., have just been opened.

P. HAMILTON & Co.,
UNDERTAKERS AND SCULPTORS,
86 LOWER COLABA, AND CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA

Orders for all kinds of Tombs (Granite or Marble, with or without Ornamental Railings), Marble Tablets for Churches, &c., promptly executed. Album Books of Photos. of the newest English designs, and drawings of Tombs and Railings forwarded, on applying as above, where all orders (from outstations or elsewhere) will receive prompt attention.

ICE REFRIGERATORS, with and without drawers. The drawer placed in these useful Boxes make them very convenient, as bottles can be cooled by the constant drip of the ice-water, without any interference with the tank above containing the ice and forms an excellent meat-safe, as well as an ice-tank.

CARRIAGES BUILT and REPAIRED on the shortest notice. Full particulars, prices, &c., of P. HAMILTON & Co., at above addresses.

W. W. GREENER, BIRMINGHAM.—The undersigned, as Agents for Mr. GREENER, have the following GUNS, RIFLES, &c., on hand for SALE at English Shop Prices:—

			£		
1	Double Barrel Breech Loading Gun Pin 12 bore ditto in case Complete	do.	27	0	0
1	do. C. F. spring Needles and bar Locks	do.	23	10	0
1	do. Rifle Patent Striker	do.	39	10	0
1	do. do. do. ditto	do.	45	0	0
1	do. do. do. Pin Dougal's action	do.	37	10	0
1	do. do. Gun C. F. spring Needles	do.	25	0	0
1	do. do. 16 bore	do.	25	0	0
1	Single Henry Rifle	do.	12	0	0
1	Double Rifle ·500 for boxer Cartridges	do.	44	10	0
1	do. for Snider Cartridges	do.	22	0	0
1	do. do. do.	do.	28	0	0
1	do. do. do.	do.	27	0	0
1	do. do. ·450 Henry's Rifling	do.	45	0	0

Cartridge Cases of Various Kinds, Bullets, Wads, &c. &c.

Detailed Price List on application.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
Bombay.

EXTRA FINE MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS, No. 2.

A very fine LOT of these has just been received from MANILLA. They are equal, if not superior, to any the undersigned have ever imported.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY AND POONA

INFALLIBLE REMEDY
FOR
INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.
(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)
GOA POWDER.
MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,
(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder ....12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acidi Salcrubici)..Rs. 1

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.

The active principle of the Herb CHIRETTA, preserved by combination with sugar.

See Proceedings of
BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE,
September 1870.

Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co. have now made arrangements for the preparation of this remedy on a large scale. It has now been in use four years, and during that time has been subjected to extensive trial both in Government Hospital and private practice; the result being that it is recognised as the best preparation of Chiretta extant, and an efficient substitute for Quinine.

As a TONIC, Saccharo-Chirettine promotes the appetite and assists digestion, strengthens the stomach, obviates flatulency, and diminishes the tendency to acidity. It is particularly beneficial where there is a disposition to gout. As a general Tonic in feebleness and debility of the whole system, especially of the muscles, it is not excelled by any remedy, producing marked effects after a few doses.

As an ANTIPERIODIC in Intermittent Fever, when taken between the paroxysms, it mitigates or prevents a recurrence of the attack.

It acts as an ANTHELMINTIC by strengthening the coats of the intestines, improving the general health, and expelling the Worms, without producing any irritating effects.

Per lb. Rs. 14. Per bottle Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICES.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality, Patent Lever, extra finished, Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TO MERCHANTS.

For Sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, at Reduced Price, Rs. 8.

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY for 1870.

Containing the Trade Returns, Tariffs, Populations, names of the leading Merchants and Traders, and much general information valuable to commercial men concerning the chief towns in India, Ceylon, China, Japan, the Eastern Archipelago, Mauritius, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and the United Kingdom.

In the Directory will be found particulars as to transit and passage rates, concise descriptions of each country and town, and principal products, banks and bank agents, &c., &c.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Bombay Presidency, that the above Hotel, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation, is OPEN for the RECEPTION of VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, which are very commodious for Ladies and Gentlemen. Superior Articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. He has some Houses to Let, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

JERUSALEM TIFFIN AND BILLIARD ROOMS, Corner of Forbes Street and Rampart Row, Fort. The PROPRIETORS wish to call the attention of the PUBLIC to the above Rooms. A Large, Cool, and Airy Tiffin Room; a Reading Room, with all the Latest News; a splendid Billiard Table; and the only European House in the Fort.

A new Billiard Table just arrived from England by the SIR JOHN LAWRENCE.

Tiffin at 2 P.M. Chops and Steaks always ready.

N. B.—Wines and Spirits of the best quality. Wanted, one or two Gentlemen as boarders.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.
(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel).

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First-class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel in former seasons, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING, & Co. beg to remind their Friends that all SUBSCRIPTIONS to ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS for 1871 should be RENEWED by the END of the CURRENT MONTH, in order that instructions may reach England before the end of the year.

Messrs. T. V. and Co. take this opportunity of calling attention to their Terms of Supply, and inviting New Subscriptions.

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GENTS—London, Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E. C. Paris Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, and Co.—Madras, Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY, MONDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1870.

THE WAR.

THE SITUATION WHEN THE MAIL LEFT.

(*Standard*, Nov. 25.)

THE MOVEMENTS AT THE LOIRE.

The mo[illegible]ts and intentions of the two armies facing e[illegible] the north of the Loire are still buried in o[illegible]. That the Germans have not got all their columns closed up—no easy matter during this wet weather—explains their comparative inaction, but it is not so easy to understand D'Aurelles' attitude. According to the German accounts he has only 150,000 men opposed to him, while the force between Le Mans and Orleans cannot, at the lowest estimate, be now less than 200,000 men, while Keratry cannot have less than 50,000 men at the camp of Cenlie, to the north west of that place. In addition to these forces are the troops at Nevers and Bourges, which, now that the whole of Prince Frederick Charles's army has marched towards Etampes, are set free for action to the north of the Loire. Troops from the North may also have been added to Keratry's army or be following Bourbaki to Tours. It is possible that D'Aurelles may be waiting till Keratry is strong enough to fight unaided, and till he himself has brought up to the Army of the Loire every man which can be obtained. When these results have been attained what will be the plan of operations? To us it would seem that the Prussian line is being attenuated to a dangerous extent, and that Prince Frederick Charles runs considerable risk by operating so much on his right, though there is something to be said for his apparent intention of moving on Le Mans, and thus cutting off Keratry from D'Aurelles. The latter general is strong enough without Keratry, who is by no means obliged to stand firm, but will, on the contrary, render good service by drawing a Prussian corps after him through the department of La Mayenne. At first D'Aurelles seemed to wish to turn the Prussian right, but foiled in that he would appear to have kept the mass of his troops between Orleans, Toury, and Chateaudun. The stategical key of the district in which operations are being carried on seems to us to be Chartres; and if when the Prussian advance towards their right front becomes more developed D'Aurelles were by a bold and rapid movement to seize that town the enemy would be in an awkard position. We learn that D'Aurelles has constructed three lines of very strong works, mounted by siege guns—one to the north of Artenay, another at Artenay itself, and a third in front of Orleans. These works would, in case of an advance on Chartres, render the protection of his right rear comparatively easy. We may after all, however, have been seeking for some recondite plan on either side, when the real intentions of the two commanders are simple enough. It is quite possible that Prince Frederick Charles has no intention of giving battle at all, and is merely manœuvring with the double object of covering the siege of Paris and collecting supplies. If he draws off troops to his right his own communications, save through Chartres and Versailles, will be much exposed. As to D'Aurelles' possible simple plan, it is quite conceivable and in accordance with his character that he entertains the idea of gradually advancing a chain of field works till he either obtains a good opportunity of beating the enemy in detail, or of so hemming him in that for very lack of supplies, he himself will be obliged to attack at an enormous disadvantage. In short, D'Aurelles may intend to besiege the besiegers. It is, however, impossible but that the intentions of the contending parties must in a few days declare themselves. In the meantime the campaign has certainly taken a favourable turn for the French. On the Loire D'Aurelles has defeated one army, has disquieted the besiegers of Paris, and has not, though he has now faced the enemy for more than a fortnight, yet been defeated himself. Near Vernon a convoy with 1,500 men for an escort has been captured. At Amiens a success, which we will notice in its proper place, has been gained; at Mezieres a sortie of the garrison compelled the investing forces to withdraw to a respectful distance. Paris has stood a nine weeks' siege, and at Dijon Von Werder has not only suspended his advance on Lyons, but has actually withdrawn to a position to the north of Dijon; while at Chatillon a strong German detachment, guarding the communications, has been defeated with great loss, and, moreover, this defeat has not been avenged. All these facts stand out in strong contrast to the incidents of the first part of the campaign, and are well calculated to encourage the French in that gallant resistance for which a portion of the press has so querulously scolded them. As to numbers the contrast is still greater. At the commencement of the campaign the French were greatly outnumbered. Immediately after the capitulation of Sedan the army might, with the exception of that portion of it shut up in Metz, be said to have ceased to exist, while now the French have actually in the field as many armed, organised, and equipped men as the Prussians, while in Paris there must be another half million. Again, as regards discipline and military qualities, competent and impartial observers assure us that the present army is far superior to its predecessors—in *physique* it certainly is. A correspondent of a contemporary asserts that the army of the Loire reminds him more than any body of men he has come across during the campaign of the soldiers of Bugeaud in Africa, of Canrobert at Alma and Inkerman, and of M'Mahon at Magenta. In the districts which are the seat of war, at all events, the strife of parties has been silenced by the strife of arms, and Legitimist noblemen may be seen marching alongside of the lowest-born Republican. Some miserable wretches have acted as Prussian spies, and a few infamous villagers, terrified by the still more infamous punishments of the Prussians, have refused aid to, and even given information of the movements of Franc-tireurs; but, as a whole, the provincial population has shown itself to be animated by a gallant and determined spirit of patriotism which, if properly directed and combined, must in the long run produce the destruction of the invading horde, for there are, it is estimated, 80,000 Franc-tireurs at this moment in France. But exception to the general gallantry and public spirit is afforded by the National Guards of Paris, who appear to be disputing for the honour of remaining in inglorious safety while gallant men fight for the deliverance of their fair capital. We are told that the shirks are chiefly married tradesmen. Are trade and marriage, then, demoralising? England, Holland, Venice, and Genoa proved the contrary in bye-gone days, but we fear that the married tradesman of Paris is a bragging, vain and selfish being. To return to the army of the Loire, we are told that the secrecy is so profound and complete that, with the exception of the Commander in Chief and the Minister of War no officer knows anything, save the immediate task which his company, battalion, regiment, brigade, division, or corps has to perform. Reinforcements still continue to swell the already vast array under General d'Aurelles' command. On the 22d 10,000 men proceeded from Tours to Orleans by railway. We should not be surprised if these were a portion of the Army of the North. By the way, we must record the fact that General Martin de Pallières has been appointed to the command of the Army of the Loire in the place of General d'Aurelles de Paladine, nominated Commander in Chief of all the armies outside Paris.

IN THE NORTH.

Passing to the north of France we find that an engagement has taken place in the immediate vicinity of Amiens. On the 24th a French force, under Colonel du Bessal, encountered a Prussian force—strength not stated—between Dommart sur la Luce, and Beaucourt. The French appear to have been victorious, though after the action they returned to Villes Bretonneaux. The Prussians were repulsed as far as Roye. With grim irony the French have copied the Prussian style—announce that "our losses are unimportant; those of the enemy are much more considerable." After the nervousness which D'Aurelles has caused him we fear that King William's temper will be too irritable to take this chaff in good part. Of the places named we can only find Roye, which is on the main road from Noyon to Amiens, and about 28 miles from the latter and Villes Bretonneaux, situated on the Amiens and La Frere railway, and some 13 miles from the former place.

GARIBALDI'S CORPS.

We have received a few interesting details respecting Garibaldi's position and resources. The total force under his command is about—according to his own statement—8,570 men. Of these two-thirds are now armed with breech-loading rifles, in the use of which they are daily trained. He has also two batteries of 4-pounders—one a field, the other a mountain battery. The main body of his force is at or near Autun. Part of Menotti Garibaldi's brigade occupy a line from Epinac to Melle and St. Seine, which last place is on the road from Dijon to Chatillon, and about 15½ miles north-west of the former town. Epinac is stationed half way between Beaune and Autun, and the line runs north and by east for a distance of about 30 miles, thus covering Autun on the east. On the west a chain of posts is formed by a part of Ricciotti Garibaldi's brigade, the line running from Autun through Saulieu, Semur, and Montbard. Whether Ricciotti is still at Chatillon we do not know. The road from Autun towards Auxerre is watched by a body of Franc-tireurs, whose advanced post is at Clamecy, situated on the Yonne, and covering one of the roads from Auxerre to Bourges. We further learn that at Epinac—the extreme right of the eastern chain of posts—is a corps of Marseilles Franc-tireurs 800 strong. What force is now at Chagny we do not know, but we have reason to believe that a very considerable force has been sent off to the Loire. On the 18th from 15,000 to 20,000 men were dispatched by railway to Gien, which commands the passage of the Loire on the direct road from Montargis to Bourges.

It would seem very desirable that Ricciotti Garibaldi's exploit at Chatillon should be followed by moving a corps of at least 10,000 men to Tonnerre. The journey could be rapidly made by railway, and the force could be as safely and rapidly brought back by the same means if required. Tonnerre could in two days be placed in such a state that with a sufficient garrison it could not be captured by a *coup de main*. The corps thus established at Tonnerre and holding Chatillon, could support the Franc-tireurs of the district, and by sending out detachments interrupt the Prussian communications to such an extent that they would suffer greatly from want of supplies. They would, indeed, be regularly strangled. D'Aurelles has already as many men as he wants, the force at Nevers can hold the Upper Loire against any force likely to attempt the passage. Von Warder is not strong enough to commit himself to an advance on Lyons, and no greater service could be rendered to France than the severing, or at all events troubling the communications between the Rhine and Paris. The Franc-tireurs near St. Quentin have begun to perform their part of this task, and have captured five waggons *en route* from Rheims to Belgium. Two of these were laden with champagne, while the other three contained silks, merinos, flannels, &c. After this little disclosure the Prussians cannot deny that they are, in spite of all their boasts about discipline and civilisation, rank marauders. For such an act as this capture which the Prussians have been guilty of the Duke of Wellington would have hung a score of his bravest warriors. This is only one out of many instances of German plundering. At Orleans they carried off all sorts of private property, and round Paris they have been guilty of the same excesses.

INSIDE PARIS.

DIARY OF THE "BESIEGED RESIDENT."

(*Daily News.*)

Paris, Nov. 14.

PATRIOTS WANTED.

"Wanted, 10,000 Parisians ready to allow themselves to be killed, in order that their fellow-citizens may pass down to posterity as heroes!" The attempt to obtain volunteers having miserably failed, and fathers of families having declined to risk their valuable lives whilst one single bachelor remains out of reach of the Prussian guns, the Government has now issued a decree calling to arms all bachelors between the age of 25 and 35. If this measure had been taken two months ago it might have been of some use, but it is absurd to suppose that soldiers can be improvised in a few days. I must congratulate my friends here upon the astounding ingenuity which they show in discovering pretexts to avoid military service. It is as difficult to get them outside the inner ramparts as it is to make an old fox break cover. In vain huntsman Trochu and his first whip, Ducrot, blow their horns, and crack their whips, the wily reynard, after putting his nose outside his retreat, leads back, and makes for inaccessible fastnesses, with which long habit has made him familiar. That General Trochu will be able to beat the Prussians no one supposes; but if he can manage to get even 5,000 of the heroes who have for the last two months been professing a wish to die for the honour of their country under fire, he will have accomplished a most difficult feat.

THE POSSIBILITIES.

It is impossible to predict what will occur during the next fortnight. *Felix qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas.* General Trochu has this morning issued a lengthy address to the inhabitants of the city, informing them that, had it not been for their riotous conduct on Oct. 31 the armistice would have been concluded; and that now all that remains for them to do, is to "close their ranks and to elevate their hearts." "If we triumph, we shall have given our country a great example; if we succumb, we shall have left to Prussia an inheritance which will replace the First Empire in the sanguinary annals of conquest and violence: an inheritance of hatred and maledictions which will eventually prove her ruin." The great question which occupies all minds now is "the sortie." General Trochu and General Ducrot insist upon at least making an attempt to pierce the Prussian lines. All the other generals say that, as it cannot succeed, it is wrong to sacrifice life to no good purpose. This is how the matter is regarded by officers and soldiers. As for the National Guard, they distinctly say that they will be no parties to any such act of folly. Even in the councils of the Government there is a strong feeling against it; but General Trochu declines to allow the question, which he says is a purely military one, to be decided by the lawyers who are his colleagues. They, on their side, complain that the General never quits the Louvre, has surrounded himself with a number of clerical dandies as his aides-de-camp, whose religious principles may be sound, but whose knowledge of war is *nil*; and that if he wished to make a sortie he should not have waited until the Prussians had rendered its success impossible by completing their lines of investment. It is said that the attempt will be made along the post road to Orleans, it being now considered impossible, as was at first intended, to open communications by the Havre railroad. The general impression is either that the troops engaged in it will be driven back under the forts in confusion, or that some 50,000 will be allowed to get too far to return, and then will be netted like sparrows. It is not, however, beyond the bounds of possibility that the Prussians will not wait until our great administrator has completed his preparations for attack, but will be beforehand with him, and open fire upon the southern posts from their batteries, which many think would effectually reduce to silence the guns of Vanves, Issy, and of the advanced redoubts. These Prussian batteries are viewed with a mysterious awe. We fire on them, walk about within less than a mile of them, and they maintain an ominous silence. On the heights of Chatillon it is said at the advanced posts that there are 108 siege guns in position; some of them we can actually distinguish without a glass, and yet not a shot comes from them. Yesterday, the gates of the Bois de Boulogne were opened, and a crowd of several thousand persons walked and drove round the lake. Over their heads one of the bastions was throwing shells into Montretout, but it seemed to occur to no one that Montretout might return the compliment, and throw a few shells, not over their heads, but into their midst. One of the most curious phases in this remarkable siege is, that the women seem to consider the whole question a political one, which in no way regards them—they neither urge the men to resist, nor clamour for peace. *Tros Tyriusque* seems much the same to them; a few hundreds have dressed themselves up as vivandieres, the others appear to regret the rise in the price of provisions, but to trouble their heads about nothing else. If they thought that the cession of Alsace and Lorraine would reduce the price of butchers' meat, they would in a sort of apathetic way be in favour of the cession; but they are so utterly ignorant of everything except matters connected with their toilettes and M. Paul de Kock's novels, that they confine themselves to shrugging their shoulders and hoping for the best. The word armistice being beyond the range of their vocabulary, they call it "l'aministie," and imagine that the question is whether or not King William is ready to grant Paris an amnesty. As Æneas and Dido took refuge in a cave to avoid a shower, so I for the same reason found myself with a young lady this morning under a porte cochere. Dido was a lively and intelligent young person, but I discovered in the course of our chance conversation that she was under the impression that the Russians, as well as the Prussians, were outside Paris, and that both were waging war for the King of Spain. Sedan, I also learnt, was in the neighbourhood of Berlin.

THE ATHENIANS OF PARIS.

I translate the following wail from the *Liberté*, a newspaper which until now has persistently told us that we are sublime, and that when a nation is determined to conquer or die, as we are, we must vanquish our foes:—"Athenians of Paris, you have built formidable ramparts and armed them with 3,000 guns, the zone between the forts and these ramparts is sown with torpedoes. The enemy does not dare to venture within this infernal labyrinth. As though this were not sufficient, you have raised within your town a second line of barricades, you have fabricated hand grenades, Orsini bombs, and other terrible engines of destruction. 300,000 National Guards mount guard on the ramparts, armed to the teeth. They all have learnt the bayonet exercise, they are beautiful to behold in their faultless uniforms, their gaiters, and their breastplates, their muskets over their shoulders, their swords by their sides, and their revolvers in their waistbands. For two months they have clamoured to be led against the enemy. You have a regular army of 250,000 soldiers, food for several months, money in your coffers, and now—now that all is ready for the conflict, now that our powder magazines are filled, and that our new field artillery is horsed, you applaud a man (E. About) who says that he is not going to be humbugged by sentimental phrases, who cries aloud 'Vive la Paix!' who proves mathematically that we are ridiculous, that it is time to let the curtain fall on our farce, which might have obtained a success at the Opéra Comique, but which is not to be accepted as reality. The provinces, we are told, are localising their defence, the Armies of the Loire, the North, and the West give no sign of life. We must treat, that is to say, pay an indemnity, and give up Alsace and Lorraine. The Government declared that it would never yield a foot of French soil—absurd—let it resign. Think, Parisians, you who dread ridicule more than death, think of your ramparts, your forts, and your vows. Think how you have been learning for two months how to fire off your muskets, and will you yield now without once having discharged them, without once having incurred some sort of danger?"

The *Reveil*, in still more indignant terms, protests against the "collapse of heroism." That forty million Frenchmen are unable to vanquish a horde of barbarians, that Paris must yield, we no longer believe. It was the dream of a madman. Who so foolish now as to talk of dying? We go to the ramparts, it is not to fight, but to gamble. The newspapers joke over the situation. It was well enough for our ancestors, the Gauls of old, to hang down their heads when they marched behind the victor's triumphal car—we are not such fools, conquerors or conquered, let us at least laugh at destiny, and thus show that we are above its attacks.

BAD TIMES FOR THE CATS—A GOOD BREAKFAST ON RATS.

The *Temps* gives the following details of our provisions—beef will fail in a week, horse will then last a fortnight; salt meat a further week; vegetables, dried fruits, flour, &c., about three weeks more. In this calculation I think that the stock of flour is understated, and that if we are contented to live on bread and wine we shall not be starved out until the middle of January. The ration of fresh meat is now reduced in almost all the arrondissements to 30 grammes a head. There is no difficulty, however, in obtaining for money any quantity of it in the restaurants. In the bouillons only one portion is served to each customer. Cats have risen in the market—a good fat one now costs 10 francs. Those that remain are exceedingly wild. These sagacious animals seem to have remarked a murderous intention in the eyes of their former friends. This morning I had a salmis of rats—it was excellent—something between frog and rabbit. I breakfasted with the correspondents of two of your contemporaries. One of them, after a certain amount of hesitation, allowed me to help him to a leg of a rat; after eating it he was as anxious as a terrier for more. The latter, however, scornfully refused to share in the repast. As he got through his portion of salted horse, which rejoiced in the name of beef, he regarded us with horror and disgust. I remember when I was in Egypt that my feelings towards the natives were of a somewhat similar nature when I saw them eating rat. The older one grows the more tolerant one becomes. If ever I am again in Paris I shall eat the national dish whenever I get a chance. During the siege of Londonderry rats sold for 7s. each, and if this siege goes on many weeks longer, the utmost which a person of moderate means will be able to allow himself will be an occasional mouse. I was curious to see whether the proprietor of the restaurant would boldly call rat, rat in my bill. His heart failed him—it figures as a salmi of game.

NEWS OF VICTORY.

November 15.

We have passed from the lowest depths of despair to the wildest confidence. Yesterday afternoon a pigeon arrived covered with blood, bearing on his tail a despatch from Gambetta, of the 11th, announcing that the Prussians had been driven out of Orleans after two days' fighting, that 1,000 prisoners, two cannon, and many munition waggons had been taken, and that the pursuit was still continuing. The despatch was read at the Mairies to large crowds, and in the *cafes* by enthusiasts, who got upon the tables. I was in a shop when a person came in with it. Shopkeeper, assistants, and customers immediately performed a war dance 'round a stove; one would have supposed that the war was over and that the veracity of Gambetta is unimpeachable. But as though this success were not enough in itself, all the newspapers this morning tell us that "Chartres has also been retaken," that the Army of Kératry has effected a junction with that of the Loire, and that in the North Bourbaki has forced the Prussians to raise the siege of Amiens. Everyone is asking when "they" will be here. Edmond About, in the *Soir*, eats dirt for having a few days ago suggested an armistice.

At the Quartier-General, I do not think that very great importance is attached to Gambetta's despatch, except as an evidence that the provinces are not perfectly apathetic. It is considered that very possibly the Prussians may have concentrated their whole available force round Paris, in order to crush our grand sortie when it takes place. General Trochu himself takes the most despondent view of the situation, and bitterly complains of the "spirit" of the army, the Mobiles, and the Parisians. This extraordinary commander imagines that he will infuse a new courage in his troops by going about like a monk of La Trappe, saying to every one, "Brother, we must die."

DIPLOMATISTS AND DIPLOMATISTS.

Mr. Washburne received yesterday a despatch from his Government—the first which has reached him since the commencement of the siege—informing him that his conduct in remaining at Paris is approved of. With the despatch there came English newspapers up to the 3rd. Extracts from them will, I presume, be published to-morrow. I passed the afternoon greedily devouring the news at the American Legation. It was a curious sight—the Chancellerie was crowded with people engaged in the same occupation. There were several French journalists, opening their eyes very wide, under the impression that this would enable them to understand English. A Secretary of Legation was sitting at a table giving audiences to unnumbered ladies who wished to know how they could leave Paris, or, if this was impossible, how they could draw on their bankers in New York. Mr. Washburne walked about cheerily shaking everyone by the hand, and telling them to make themselves at home. How different American diplomatists are to the prim old women who represent us abroad, with a staff of half-a-dozen dandies helping each other to do nothing, who have been taught to regard all who are not of the craft as their natural enemies. At the English Embassy Colonel Claremont and a porter represent the British nation. The former, in obedience to orders from the Foreign Office, is only waiting for a reply from Count Bismarck to his letter asking for a pass to leave us. Whether the numerous English who remain here are then to look to Mr. Washburne or to the porter for protection I have been unable to discover.

M. Felix Pyat has been let out of prison. He says that he rather prefers being there than at liberty, for in his cell he can "forget that he is in a town inhabited by cowards," and devote himself to the works of M. Louis Blanc, which he calls the Bibles of Democracy."

CARICATURES OF THE EMPRESS.

Although Trochu is neither a great general nor a great statesman, he is a gentleman. I am therefore surprised that he allows obscene caricatures of the Empress to be publicly sold in the streets and exhibited in the kiosks. During the time that she occupied the throne in this most scandal-loving town, no scandal was ever whispered against her. She was fond, it is true, of dress, but she was a good mother and a good wife. Now that she and her friends are in exile, "lives of the woman Bonaparte are hawked about, which in England would bring their authors under Lord Campbell's statute. In one caricature she is represented stark naked, with Prince Joinville sketching her. In another, called, "the Spanish cow," she is made a sort of female Centaur. In another she is dancing the Cancan and throwing her petticoats over her head, before King William, who is drinking champagne, seated on sofa, while her husband is in a cage hung up to the wall. These scandalous caricatures have not even the merit of being funny, they are reflection upon French chivalry, and on that of Trochu. What would he say if the Government which succeeds him were to allow his own wife to be insulted in this cowardly manner?

THE BOULEVARDS AS THEY ARE.

Anything more dreary than the Boulevards now in the evening it is difficult to imagine. Only one street lamp in three is lighted, and the *cafés*, which close at 10-30, are put on half-allowance of gas. To mend matters, everyone who likes is allowed to put up a shed on the side walk to sell his goods, or to collect a crowd by playing a dirge on a fiddle. The consequence is that the circulation is rendered almost impossible. I suggested to a high authority that the police ought at least to interfere to make these peripatetic musicians "move on," but he told me that, were they to do so, they would be accused of being "Corsicans and Reactionaries." These police are themselves most ludicrous objects; they walk about in pairs, arrayed in pea jackets with large hoods; and when it is wet they have umbrellas. Their business appears to be never to interfere with the rights of their fellow-citizens to do what they please, and so helpless do they look, that I believe if a child were to attack them, they would appeal to the passers-by for protection.

THE ALL-IMPORTANT MATTER.

I see in an English paper of the 3rd that it is believed at Versailles that we have only fresh meat for twelve days. We are not so badly off as that. How many oxen and cows there still are I do not know; a few days ago, however, I counted myself 1,500 in a large pen. The newspapers calculate that at the commencement of the siege there were 100,000 horses in Paris, and that there are now 70,000; 30,000 will be enough for the army, consequently 40,000 can be eaten. The amount of meat on each horse averages 500 lbs., consequently we have twenty million pounds of fresh hors-flesh, a quantity which will last us for more than three months at the present rate of the meat consumption. These figures are, I think, very much exaggerated. I should say that there are not more than 40,000 horses now in Paris. The *Petites Voitures* (Cab) Company has 8,000, and offered to sell them to the Government a few days ago, but that proposal was declined. As regards salt meat, the Government keep secret the amount. It cannot, however, be very great, because it is only derived from animals which have been killed since the siege commenced. The stock of flour, we are told, is practically unlimited, and as no attempt is made to prevent its waste in pasty and fancy cakes, I presume that the statement is correct. The health of Paris is far from satisfactory, and when the winter weather regularly sets in there will be much sickness. No one is absolutely starving, but many are without sufficient nourishment. The Government gives orders for 10c. worth of bread to all who are in want, and these orders are accepted as money by all the bakers. In each arrondissement there are also what are called cantines economiques, where a mess of soup made from vegetables and a small quantity of meat can be bought for five centimes. Very little, however, has been done to distribute warm clothing among the poor, and when it is considered that above 100,000 persons have come into Paris from the neighbouring villages, most of whom are dependent upon public or private charity, it is evident that, even if there is no absolute want, there must be much suffering. Count Bismarck was not far wrong when he said that, if the siege be prolonged until our stock of provisions is exhausted, many thousands in the succeeding weeks will die of starvation. I would recommend those charitable persons who are anxious to come to the aid of this unfortunate country to be ready to throw provisions into Paris as soon as communications with England are reopened, rather than to subscribe their money to ambulances. All things considered, the wounded are well tended. In the hotel in which I am residing the Société Internationale has established its head-quarters. We have now 160 wounded here, and beds are prepared for 400. The ambulance occupies two stories, for which 500 francs a day are paid; and an arrangement has been made with the administration of the hotel to feed the convalescent for 2·50 francs per diem. As in all French institutions, there appear to me to be far too many officials; the corridors are pervaded with young healthy men with the red cross on their arms, who are supposed to be making themselves useful in some mysterious manner, but whose main object in being here is, I imagine, to shirk military service. The ambulance which is considered the best is the American. The wounded are under canvas, but the tents are not cold, and yet the ventilation is admirable. The American surgeons are far more skilful in the treatment of gun-shot wounds than their French colleagues. Instead of amputation they practice resection of the bone. It is the dream of every French soldier, if he is wounded, to be taken to this ambulance. They appear to be under the impression that even if their legs are shot off, the skill of the Æsculapii of the United States will make them grow again. Be this as it may, a person might be worse off than stretched on a bed with a slight wound under the tents of the Far West.

A GOOD WORD FOR THE AMERICAN GIRLS.

The French have a notion that, go where you may, to the top of a pyramid or to the top of Mont Blanc, you are sure to meet an Englishman reading a newspaper; in my experience of the world, the American girl is far more inevitable than the Britisher; and of course, under the stars and stripes which wave over the American tents she is to be found, tending the sick, and when there is nothing more to be got for them, patiently reading to them or playing at cards with them. I have a great weakness for the American girls, she always puts her heart in what she is about. When she flirts she does it conscientiously, and when she nurses a most uninviting looking Zouave, or Franc-tireur, she does it equally conscientiously; besides, as a rule, she is pretty, a gift of nature which I am very far from undervaluing.

NEWS FROM THE OUTER WORLD.

November 16.

It is reported in "official circles" that a second pigeon has arrived with intelligence from the French Consul at Bâle, that the Baden troops have been defeated and that some of them have been obliged to seek refuge in Switzerland. The evident object of Trochu now is to get up the courage of our warriors to the sticking point for the grand sortie, which is put off from day to day. The newspapers contain extracts from the English journals which came in the day before yesterday. By a process, in which we are adepts at believing everything which tells for us, and regarding everything which tell against us as a fabrication of perfidious Albion, we have consoled ourselves with the idea that "the situation is far better than we supposed." As for Bazaine, we cannot make up our minds whether we ought to call him a traitor or a hero. We therefore say as little about him as possible.

I have just come back from the southern outposts. The redoubts of Moulin Sagni, and Hautes Bruyeres were firing heavily, and the Prussians were replying from Châtillon. Their shrapnell, however, fell short, just within our advanced line. From the sound of the guns, it was supposed that they were only using field artillery. The sailors insist that the enemy has been unable to place his siege guns in position, and that our fire knocks their earthworks to pieces. I am inclined to think that behind these earthworks there are masked batteries, for surely the Prussian Engineer officers cannot be amusing themselves with making earthworks for the mere pleasure of seeing them knocked to pieces. Anyhow they are playing a deep game, for, as far as I can hear, they have not fired a single siege-gun yet, either against our redoubts or forts.

FRANCE GOVERNED BY LAWYERS.

Nov. 19.

Burke, in his work on the French Revolution, augured ill of the future of a country the greater number of whose legislators were lawyers. What would he have said of a Government composed almost exclusively of these objects of his political distrust? When history recounts the follies of the French Republic of 1870, I trust that it will not forget to mention that all the members of the Government, with the exception of one—six ministers, 13 under-secretaries of State, the Prefect of Police, 24 prefects and commissaries, sent into the provinces, and 36 other high functionaries—belonged to the legal profession. The natural consequence of this is that we cannot get out of "Nisi prius." Our rulers are unable to take a large statesmanlike view of the situation. They live from hand to mouth, and never rise above the expedients and temporizing policy of advocates. They are perpetually engaged in appealing against the stern logic of facts to some imaginary tribunal, from which they hope to gain a verdict in favour of their clients. Like lawyers in England, they entered public life to "get on." This is still the first object of each one of them; and as they are deputies of Paris, they feel that, next to themselves, they owe allegiance to their electors. To secure the supremacy of Paris over the provinces, and of their own influence over Paris, is the Alpha and Omega of their political creed. With an eye to the future, each of them has his own journal; and when any decree is issued which is not popular, the public is given to understand in these semi-official organs that every single member of the Government voted against it.

GENERAL TROCHU CRITICISED.

It is somewhat strange that the military man who, by the force of circumstances, is the President of this Devil's own Government is by nature more of a lawyer than even if he had been bred up to the trade. His colleagues own in despair that he is their master in strength of lungs, and that when they split straws into two he splits them into four. In vain they fall back on their pens and indite letters and proclamations, their President out-letters and out-proclaims them. Trochu is indeed a sort of military Ollivier. He earned his spurs as a military critic, Ollivier as a civil critic. Both are clever, and eminently respectable in their private relations, and both are verbose, unpractical, and wanting in plain common sense. Ollivier had a plan, and so has Trochu. Ollivier complained when his plan failed, that it was the fault of every one except himself, and Trochu is already doing the same. Both protested against the system of rule adopted by their predecessors, and have followed in their steps. Both were advocates of publicity, and both audaciously suppressed and distorted facts to suit their convenience. Ollivier is probably now writing a book to prove that he was the wisest of ministers. Trochu, as soon as the siege is over, will write one to prove that he was the best of generals. Ollivier insisted that he could found a Liberal Government upon an Imperial basis, and miserably failed. Trochu declares that he, and he alone, can force the Prussians to raise the siege of Paris. When his plan has failed, as fail it in all probability will, he still, with that serene assurance which is the attribute of mediocrity, will insist that it ought to have succeeded. "Victrix causa Diis placuit, sed victa Catoni." Those who knew him in Brittany tell me that long before he became a personage, "le plan de Trochu" was a standing joke throughout that province. The General, it appears, is fond of piquet; whenever he sat down to play he said, "j'ai mon plan." When he got up after losing the game, as was usually the case, he went away muttering, "Cependant, mon plan était bon." He seemed to have this word "plan" on the brain, for no one who ever played with him could perceive in his mode of handling the cards the slightest trace of a plan. The mania was harmless as long as its exhibition was confined to a game in which a few francs were to be won or lost, but it becomes most serious in its consequences when the destinies of a country are subordinated to it. At the commencement of the siege, General Trochu announced that he not only had a "plan," but that he had inscribed it in his will, which was deposited with his notary. An ordinary man would have made use of the materials at his command, and, without pledging himself to success, would have endeavoured to give the provinces time to organize an army of succour by harassing the Prussians, and thus preventing them from detaching troops in all directions. Instead of this with the exception of some two or three harmless sorties, they have been allowed slowly to inclose us in a net of circumvalations. Our provisions are each day growing more scarce, and nothing is done except to heap up defensive works to prevent the town being carried by an assault, which there is no probability that the besiegers mean to attempt. Châtillon and Meudon were ill guarded, but ditches were cut along the Avenue de l'Imperatrice. The young unmarried men in Paris were not incorporated until the 50th day of the siege, but two or three times a week they were lectured on their duties as citizens by their leader. If there is really to be a sortie everything is ready, but now the General hesitates—hints that he is not seconded, that the soldiers will not fight, and almost seems to regret at last his own theoretical presumption. "He trusted," said one of his generals to me, "first to the neutrals, then to the provinces, and now he is afraid to trust to himself." Next time a general is besieged in a town I should recommend him not to announce that he has a plan which must ensure victory, unless indeed it be a German town, where nothing which an official can do is considered ridiculous.

ET CÆTERA.

Benjamin Constant said of his countrymen that their heads could never contain more than one idea at once. A few days ago we were full of our victory at Orleans. Then came the question whether or not Bazaine was a traitor. To-day we have forgotten Bazaine and Orleans. The marching battalions of the National Guard are to have red trousers, and we can talk or think of nothing else. The effect as yet of these marching battalions has been to disorganise the existing battalions. Every day some new decree has been issued altering their mode of formation. Perhaps the red trousers will settle everything, and convert them into excellent soldiers. Let us hope it.

We are by no means satisfied with the news which has reached us through the English papers up to the 3rd. Thus the *Liberté*, after giving extracts from numbers of the *Pall-Mall Gazette*, the *Daily Telegraph*, the *Daily News*, the *Sun*, the *Times*, and the *Standard*, accompanies them with the following reflexions:—"We feel bound to protest in favour of the English press against the assertions of those who would judge the opinions of a great liberal nation by the wretched specimens which are under our eyes. Heaven be praised. The civilised world is not so degenerate that the ignoble conduct of Prussia fails to elicit universal reprobation." We have had two more pigeons, but Gambetta either cannot or will not let us know anything of importance. These two messengers confirm the news of the "victory of Orleans," and inform us that public opinion is daily pronouncing in favour of France, and that the condition of affairs in the provinces is most satisfactory. Such is the universal distrust felt now for any intelligence which emanates from an official source, that if Gambetta were to send us in an account of a new victory to-morrow, and if all his colleagues here were to swear to its truth, we should be in a wild state of enthusiasm for a few hours, and then disbelieve the whole story.

Small-pox is on the increase. The deaths last week from this disease amounted to 419; the general mortality to 1,885—a number far above the average. The medical men complain of the amount of raw spirits which is drunk—particularly at the ramparts, and ascribe much of ill health to this cause. Fresh meat is now only distributed alternately with salt meat. The provision of the latter cannot be very large, as no salting took place until after the siege commenced. As regards fresh meat, we have still the cows and the horses—the number of the latter is variously estimated.

By-the-bye, the question of the treason of Bazaine turns with us upon what your correspondent at Saarbruck meant by the word "stores," which he says were discovered in hiefz. If munitions of war, we say that Bazaine was a hero; if food, that he was a traitor.

If sieges were likely to occur frequently, the whole system of ambulances, as against military hospitals, would have to be ventilated. There are in Paris two hundred and forty-three ambulances, and when the siege commenced, such was the anxiety to obtain a *blessé*, that when a sortie took place, those who brought them in were offered bribes to take them to the house over which the flag of Geneva waved. A man with a broken leg or arm was worth 30 francs to his kind preservers. The largest ambulance is the International. Its headquarters are at the Grand Hotel. It seems to me over-manned, for the number of the healthy who receive pay and rations from its funds exceeds the number of the wounded. Many, too, of the former are young unmarried men, who ought to be serving either in the ranks of the army, or at least of the Garde Nationale.

PRICES OF PROVISIONS IN PARIS.

The following list of the prices of provisions in Paris has been forwarded to us by our correspondent the "Besieged Resident:"—Onions, 25 sous the litre; chichorée, 60 centimes the litre; French beans, 2f. 25c. the litre; cauliflowers, 1f. 25c. each; potatoes, 7f. the bushel; eggs, 50 centimes each; fat poulet, 20f.; butter, fresh, 45f. the lb.; ditto, salt, 14f. the lb.; a goose, 25f.; turkey, 65f.; rabbit, 18f.; a carp, 20f.; a plate of gudgeons, 6f.; ass, 6f. the lb; sausage of Lyons, 32f. the lb.; smoked hams, 16f. the lb.—*Daily News*, Nov. 24.

JOTTINGS ABOUT PARIS.

(*Globe*, Nov. 25.)

With regard to the food supply, the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* calculated that there was sufficient meat (horse-flesh) to last for another hundred days.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, describing the means employed to obtain news by employing pigeons, says that for fifteen days not one of those birds had come back, and out of all that had been sent away only 22 had returned, at least 150 being missing. Ignorance, therefore, prevailed as to what was being done in the provinces, and this aggravated the indecision already existing.

A correspondent who visited the Southern Hospital in Paris last week writes, that he found the following notice posted on the entrance door:—"Whoever shall bring a cat, a dog, or three rats, shall be at liberty to stay to lunch and dinner. N.B.—It is absolutely necessary that the animals should be brought alive. The skins may be taken away." Such a notice, it is said, is common on the doors of the hospitals of Paris.

The *Journal de Paris* published on the 11th inst. a strong appeal to the members of the Provisional Government. The writer, addressing M. Jules Favre, General Trochu, and their colleagues, says—"You know very well that your so-called Army of Relief is a phantom, and that the provinces cannot come to the aid of Paris. You know it, and it is your duty to say so. You know equally that it is impossible to cut through the Prussian lines in such a manner that the garrison can gain the Loire with its guns, its fourgons, and provisions for eight days. To effect such a sortie as that, you must win a great battle, and put your adversary to the rout, and that is what with your army you can never do."

Louis Blanc's address to the defenders of Paris congratulates them on the failure of M. Thiers to negotiate an armistice. "We cannot," he says, "we should not treat with an enemy who occupies our territory, and who pretends to speak to us as our master. We must either fall with honour or conquer." M. Louis Blanc is not sorry that an Assembly was not called.

It has already been stated that a complete system of field fortifications has been established along the line of the Crown Prince of Saxony, and that some works of extraordinary strength had been constructed in those positions which might seem to offer a temptation for a sortie from Paris. From the same source is pointed out at what an important point the lines of the two investing armies now join, and, so to say, overlap each other. It is nearly due south of the forts of Charenton, and but a little to the south-east of Bicêtre. Without saying what are the chances of any great movements of the French in the direction of those head-quarters, or of Marly and St. Germain, the *Times'* correspondent says—"It will at once appear clear that Bicêtre is a direction that must be closely watched. There a sortie could be attempted without the necessity of crossing the Seine, and under direct cover of a very powerful fort with a flank protection from Charenton. This consideration has had its weight with the German generals, and measures have been taken accordingly. Late last night (the 19th) there was much firing from the forts on the east of Paris. The electric light was brough into requisition, and from this village we could see an intensely brilliant flash before the report of each gun or mortar. On no former occasion was the artillery of the forts heard with such deafening force at Le Vert Galant. Each discharge was like a peal of thunder even at this distance."

THE DEFENCES OF PARIS.

A correspondent who has recently escaped from Paris sends an interesting letter to the *Standard* (Nov. 25), which we abridge as follows:—

Bismarck has long really recognised the practical impregnability of Paris. That he would have bombarded the city long since had he had a chance, I have the very best reason for believing. A speech of Bismarck's was reported to me immediately before the investment by a gentleman high in the diplomatic service, to whom the speech was made. "I must have the city," said the Chancellor, 'before I go away; and I will have it, if I have to burn down the half of it before I can get in." It is not clemency, but necessity; not generosity, but policy which has chosen the system of investment and of "starving out." The fact is, that the French gunners from the forts persistently destroy day after day the incipient batteries which the Prussians at first as persistently attempted daily to set up. The usual practice now is to note down every morning the spots where any operation has been going on during the night. The practised eye of the marines distinguishes at a minute's glance the site where any such operation has been going on. Powerful telescopes reveal the nature of the work, and the amusement of the day consists in pointing the great guns accurately upon the spot. At night, when the enemy comes out like a bird of evil omen to continue his operations, he is saluted with a shower of *obus* for his own personal benefit, and of heavy *boulets* for that of his earthworks. If any of the latter remain undemolished till the morning a few more discharges complete the destruction during the next day. It is easy to make out the positions of the German batteries now actually established. Most of them have been marked by some encounter, more or less considerable, between the outposts of the opposing armies. Several of them have been carried temporarily by the French reconnoitring parties, or in other cases unsuccessfully attacked by them. These positions are, in fact, exactly in those situations—and, practically speaking, not in any others—where they are out of range of the heavy guns mounted in the several French forts and redoubts. Thus upon every side except one, they are at a distance of six or seven kilometres, at the very least, from the actual walls of the city. On the side which forms the sole exception, the besiegers have taken advantage of the uneven ground which lies between the forts of Issy and Mont Valérien, on the south-west of the city. Here, between St. Cloud and Sèvres, on the shoulder of the hill, they have managed to mount some heavy guns where they can be reached by the direct fire of neither of these forts. It is from here alone that they can actually send shells far enough to take effect upon the city. Although they can bombard the city, it is at a very long range, and must be with very small effect. The distance is four kilometres to the walls themselves, and it is some distance from them to the nearest house. The range of the guns in this battery, however powerful, would only injure a very small and insignificant portion of the buildings of the city. I am giving the German mortars—alone available for purposes of effective bombardment—their full range of between five and six kilometres, though from what I have seen of Strasbourg, and the signs of the protracted bombardment of that place, I am confident that this range is an exaggerated one, for all practical purposes at least. Moreover, the concentrated fire of the bastions at Point du Jour, and the shells which Mont Valérien would soon learn where to send, would hamper considerably any actual attempt at bombardment by this isolated battery. It is necessary, therefore, before a bombardment can be commenced, that some one at least of the detached forts should be taken and a permanent breach made in that line of defence which keeps the Prussians at such a formidable distance. The twenty forts, so called, and half a dozen or more redoubts or permanent outworks, form a perfect circle of defence. Every one of them, except Mont Valérien, is close enough to its neighbour to be protected by its fire, and to protect the other in its turn. The fires cross over the several redoubts, and the minor strength of these latter defences is thus very, very well made up by the great strength of the reserve batteries behind. Parallels and a regular system of attack by means of trenches afford now as formerly the only prospect of success. And such a system is one of tedious delay. Not a parallel has been opened yet. At this time of the year it would be an affair probably of months before the foremost parallel could be completed. But suppose it completed—suppose a breach actually made in the ramparts—how much remains for the assailants before they plant their standard on the walls. Imagining the Prussians in possession of a fort, and well in range of the houses and buildings inside the walls—unless they were in possession of forts at least on two opposite sides of the city—they could never destroy more than one-half of the habitations in the city.

ORDER BY GENERAL TROCHU.

General Trochu has issued the folowing order:—

"Despite orders most clearly expressed through newspapers and placards, to the effect that no person should on any account venture beyond our outposts, some inhabitants of Paris go out of the city on all sides in bodies into the open country. They advance thus within the nearest range of the Prussian lines, being encouraged to do so by the previous conduct of the enemy, who seldom has molested them. The enemy, in defiance of all feeling of humanity, now continuously fires at unarmed men, and even at women and children. Several persons have been thus killed and wounded. The Governor of Paris, profoundly impressed with this state of things, which the outposts are unable to remedy, on account of the extent of our lines, acquaints all the inhabitants with these facts, and he adjures them no longer to infringe orders, the disregard of which has such painful consequences.—The Governor of Paris, General Trochu."

THE PLANS OF GENERAL TROCHU.

(*Standard's Paris Correspondent*, Nov. 18.)

Count Bismarck told the truth to my colleague at the German headquarters in Rheims eleven weeks ago, when he said, "we must leave the Parisians time to cook in their own juice." He is at our elbows this good while past, but shows no signs of changing the Trianon for the Tuileries in a hurry. In days of yore—bless us! how faroff they do seem—the journey from Versailles to the little station by the Boulevard Montparnasse used to take exactly twenty-one minutes, and yet the great Chancellor appears to be on the road from the royal suburb two and sixty days, or just eighty-nine thousand two hundred and eighty minutes! Surely Paris ought to be browned to his liking now or never. We expected an attack *de vive force* on the forts last week—we have made prudent precautions against bombardment long since, but there has been no attack, nor are there premonitory symptoms of attack. Either of two things: there is no fair Princess Dolgoronki in the suite of King William, or that superb, square-headed old strategist, General Von Moltke, is not the man to derange his plans for any lady's bright eyes, as Potemkin hastened the assault of the fortress of Ostrakoff to give a spectacle to his enslaver. As the Prussians will not attempt to take Paris, the Governor of Paris must only try and get rid of the Prussians. He stated at the commencement he had a plan. In his proclamation of Monday last he as much as let it be divined that the plan was based on the relief of Metz. The plan must have been altered after M. Thiers arrived with his budget of bad tidings; and as this second plan must have been again altered since the news of Orleans, I think I may venture to give you a hint of what it may have been, and a desperate, almost hopeless, plan you must admit it to have been, now that the Prussian position around us is so solid—a plan less with the prospect of practical effect than to burn incense at the feet of an idol of an ideality, an image of abstraction—abominable military glory. This, then, may have been the second plan of the Governor of Paris. To have sent out commissioners by balloon charged to buy up and gather herds of cattle at the nearest point outside the Prussians on any line of railway to the west, north, or south. On a certain day to make three strong sorties, two of which were feints nevertheless, but might be made serious if possible success crowned them. To push on one, at least, at the sacrifice of human life, to support it by reinforcements, to wrest a line of rails from the enemy, make this a base, even if the French were only able to command a couple of kilometres on either side for the necessary days—two or three—and to bring in the cattle by this gap. That project—wild, yet the only one available—must have been abandoned since, and another, with better chance, adopted. General Trochu was as much surprised by the pigeon that brought the good tidings from Orleans as any pessimist could have been. His gloomy proclamation proves it. Besides, had he the remotest idea of what was passing at thirty leagues from him he would not have rested idle. A powerful diversion would have been attempted from Paris. His plan, now that circumstances have changed—ah, that is his secret, and he should keep it. If I were he, I know I should. But wait a little, and we shall see.

PROCLAMATION BY GENERAL TROCHU.

"To the citizens of Paris, the National Guard, the Army, and the National Guard Mobile,—While, far from us, the unhappy destinies of our country were being accomplished, we have together at Paris been making efforts which, in the eyes of the world, have shed honour on our misfortunes. Europe has been struck with the unexpected spectacle we have offered it of the close union of rich and poor in devotedness and self-sacrifice, of our firm resolve to resist, and, finally, of the immense labours which this resolve has created. The enemy, astonished at having been held in check nearly two months before Paris, whose population he deemed incapable of this manly attitude, and affected much more than we ourselves believe in important respects, yielded to the general impulse. He appeared to renounce his implacable resolution of disorganizing, to the great peril of Europe and of civilization, the French nation, which could not, without the most flagrant injustice, be rendered responsible for this war and the evils it has produced. It is to-day notorious that Prussia had accepted the conditions of the Government of the Defence for the Armistice proposed by the Neutral Powers, when the fatal 31st of October came, and compromised a situation which was honourable and dignified by restoring to the Prussian policy its hopes and its demands. At present, when our communications with the departments have been for many days interrupted the enemy seeks to weaken our courage and sow division among us by quite original information from Prussian outposts and German newspapers, exchanged at several points of our extensive lines. You will know how to keep yourselves free from the effects of this dissolving propaganda, which would be the ruin of the cherished interests confided to us. Your hearts will be firm, and you will remain united in the temper which has for two months been the character of the defence of Paris. While our labours were shutting in the city, we conceived the thought, in the uncertainty prevailing as to the assistance which the armies formed outside could furnish us, of forming an army inside. I need not enumerate here the constituent elements which were lacking to us for solving this new problem, more difficult, perhaps, than the first. In a few weeks we collected in regular groups, dressed, equipped, armed, drilled as much as we could, and led several times before the enemy, the masses full of patriotism, but confused and inexperienced, at our disposal. We have tried with the disinterested and devoted aid of the civil engineer, of Parisian industry, of the railways, to complete the field artillery, which the special staff of military artillery were forming with the most praiseworthy activity, by the manufacture of cannon, the first of which are about to be handed to you. The National Guard on its part, after having more than quintupled its effective strength, and although absorbed by the tasks and watch of the ramparts, organized and drilled every day, and in all weathers in our public squares, displayed an incomparable zeal, to which it will owe its being soon in a condition to enter in line with its war battalions. I stop, not being able to say everything, but I doubt whether at any time and in the history of any invaded people after the destruction of its armies, any large city invested and deprived of communication with the rest of the country ever opposed more vigorous efforts of moral and material resistance to a disaster apparently irreparable. The honour of them does not belong to me, and I have only enumerated the series of them to enlighten those who, I am sure with entire good faith, think that after the preparation of the defence a thoroughly offensive attitude was possible with masses insufficiently equipped and organized. We have not done all we desired; we have done what we could in a series of extemporizations, the object of which had enormous proportions, amid the most grievous impression which can afflict the patriotism of a great nation. Well, the future still demands of us a greater effort, for time presses. But time presses the enemy also, and his interests, the public feeling of Germany and the European public conscience, presses him still more. It would be unworthy of France, and the world would not understand it if the people and army of Paris, after having so energetically prepared themselves for all sacrifices, did not know how to go further, viz., to suffer and fight until they can no longer suffer and fight. Let us, then, close our ranks around the Republic and lift up our hearts. I have told you the truth such as I see it. I wished to show that our duty was to look our difficulties and perils in the face, to approach them without alarm, to cling to every form of resistance and struggle. If we triumph, we shall have deserved well of our country by giving it a great example; if we succumb, we shall have bequeathed to Prussia, which will have succeeded the First Empire in the sanguinary annals of conquest and violence, a work impossible to realize, a heritage of maledictions and hatreds, under which it will succumb in its turn.

"The Governor of Paris, General Trochu.

"Paris, Nov. 14, 1870."

THE FRENCH ARMY OF THE LOIRE.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE "DAILY NEWS.")

Orleans, Nov. 19.

I arrived here yesterday evening. This place has not yet recovered from the state of confusion arising from the German occupation and the late battle. The town is full of wounded men and prisoners, the latter being carted off by train in detachments. The ambulances are full of Bavarians, and it seems that their losses in prisoners and killed and wounded have been much greater than is generally supposed. I came in here with the Anglo-American ambulance, from the chief of which, Dr. Pratt, I have received the greatest kindness, as well as from his staff. Among its members I met an old acquaintance. This ambulance is about the only one which seems to do any work. As for the French ambulances, they are simply arks into which Frenchmen have run who wish to shirk fighting.

The army has not advanced yet. The head-quarters are at Neuville, about five miles from here. General d'Aurelle is replaced in the command of the Army of the Loire by General de Palière. General d'Aurelle is appointed commander-in-chief of all the armies outside Paris—generalissimo. I now understand something more of their plans, and ultimately they may prevail against an enemy in a hostile country. They are making three lines of entrenched defences which will be armed with heavy artillery, and army of defence. The third line is Orleans, which to the north has been powerfully defended by earthworks. The second line, which is, I am told, about Artenay, has been actively prepared by 10,000 workmen, besides the soldiers who worked at it. The first line will be, of course, further up. De Keratry is doing the same thing, and so is Bourbaki. So that, if the French are, which is likely, repulsed in their first simultaneous attack upon the investing lines round Paris, they will fall back upon the first line of defences, and then prepare to begin again. This is the idea. General d'Aurelle having two or three times offered battle to the enemy in front of him, and the enemy not having accepted, the Army of the Loire is going to pass by them, leaving about 50,000 behind to threaten any army which migh wish to get behind it. The report is spread that the Army of the Loire is 100,000 strong; but I think I may venture to tell you that it is nearer 200,000 than 100,000 strong. The artillery is very numerous. The Government have at last thought fit to attach an English officer to the head-quarters of the army; they suggested it themselves. Colonel Reily is here and will follow the army.

WITH GARIBALDI.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE "DAILY NEWS.")

Headquarters of General Garibaldi, Autun, Nov. 15.

The plunder of the Bishop's palace must as yet be reported with the Scotch verdict "not proven." The story was told to me in so hostile a manner by four individuals, that I determined to sift the affair to the bottom. Their version of it was that "a band of Garibaldians, headed by a captain—name, regiment, even brigade unknown—entered the private apartments of the Bishop's palace, entered even his bedroom, and, under pretence of searching for a Prussian spy, ransacked the palace from turret to foundation stone stealing the gold cross worn on special occasions, and gold watches, forcing the gardener to reveal where the silver was hidden, then declaring that the cellar was full of arms, carrying off the choicest wines and stores of provisions, and so maltreating one of the female domestics, that, in order to escape from the ruffians, she jumped out of one of the top windows and broke her leg." I listened patiently to the end of the narration, and then went to headquarters, where, owing to the extensive movements of troops, I could find no competent authority—indeed, for three or four hours during the day, I feared I had lost the General, as he had gone out a second time to escort Ricciotti. Coming back I found Col. Bordone, who said that the Bishop had reported the facts in pretty much the same terms as those I quoted, so mounting the wooden staircase in the *sous-prefecture* leading to the modest room which served as bedroom and office for Colonel Lobia, sub-chief of the staff, I asked to be allowed to see the report, and the document was given to me. Substantially the accusations were the same as those bandied about from lip to lip, but it was such a cock-and-bull story that I drove off at once to the palace itself, and at first discredited the whole, so impossible would it have been for a band of soldiers to storm even the outer wall of the fortress—so improbable that the Bishop would have opened the gates without a written order from some competent authority. However, the priestly secretary whom I questioned explained that a company of Francs-tireurs just arrived from Marseilles, had been quartered on the Bishop (a highly reprehensible proceeding, he observed, as the Palace was a private residence); that at half-past eleven, when the Bishop was in bed, they broke into his bedroom in search of Prussian spies, pilfered right and left, produced no written order, and, descending to the cellar, got drunk; then bore off as much food and as many bottles as they could carry. But I asked—"Why did you not send at once to the *sous-prefecture* or police, or to the military authorities?" "Ah à quoi bon?" he said, "the Garibaldians know no law." "Pardon," I answered, "by your own admission the offenders are your own countrymen. Garibaldi can only be answerable for the men who follow him, not for those you give him." If you could have seen the look of unutterable disgust with which he repeated the words, "We give him!" you would understand the "animus" of the clergy. "In short," I continued, "these crimes are committed before midnight, and you can produce no witnesses in support of your assertions; and the woman who was so ill-treated?" "She was not exactly ill-treated, but she was so frightened that she jumped out of the window, which comes to the same thing." Hardly—can I see the sufferer?" "No; she is far too ill." "And the satin chairs and sofas which you say the soldiers smashed—can I see them?" "Well, no; they are in charge of the carpenter. The Bishop could pay for damages. All he hoped was that they should see no more of the Garibaldians." Garibaldi and the heads of the staff are determined to have the affair rigorously examined, but, as when it was known in Autun that the General was about to arrive, the Bishop said in public that the advent of the Prussians would be far preferable—as he recommended the inhabitants to keep their shops shut and their houses locked, and to send their women away into the mountains—as his daily letters of complaint or remonstrance are marvels of polite insolence, the whole story may be a pure invention from first to last. On my return from my quest I found the General alone, for a wonder, and he kindly explained to me the positions of our troops to-day. Menotti, with his brigade, or such portions of it as could be marched off, is at Sombernon, near Dijon, on our right; Ricciotti, who commands the Fifth Brigade Francs-tireurs, at Semur, on our north; others at Chau-Chinon and Clamecy, on our left. "We are a longish way behind," I observed. "Unusually so," he answered; "but though I have now six pieces of artillery, neither horses nor men have ever seen fire; I must exercise them a little. If I had had even this much, and been unfettered, the Prussians would not have entered Dijon so easily." "And where are they now," I asked; "are we never to see them?" "Well, if you are very anxious, you can return to Dole." At this moment Colonel Cangio announced a deputation of working men from Creuzot. They came to inform the General that they had formed a company of 100 workmen, chosen their officers, as is their custom, and requested to be sent under the orders of one of his sons. He hesitated a moment, then assented, but said as they went out, "*C'est une affaire sérieuse*, either Menotti or Ricciotti, and how am I to make up the brigades of my other generals?" That both lads have the genius to be loved is certain. I am astonished at their popularity. I have finished off my day with dining with the persons who told me about the devastated Bishop's palace. They seem surprised at the pains I had taken to ascertain facts, but maintained their story, and said that "all Autun was scandalised." I begged to observe that the Autun with which I had the honour of being acquainted was profoundly hostile to priests and Bonapartists, and the applause with which my words were received by those near showed me that I had unwittingly hit the target. I have just been told they were to the last partisans of the Imperial régime. "Still," I added, "the inquiry is set on foot, Garibaldi admits no violence, and if your story be true, your Bishop will have justice." My private opinion is that priests and Bonapartists alike act as Prussian spies. It matters nothing to us, as we have no secrets to keep, but I suspect that most of the disasters of the country may be traced to this source.

Autun, Nov. 15 (Later.)

I have just sent off news, as authentic as is obtainable here, anent the movements of the Prussians between Dijon and Auxonne, and now return to my bishop. What has yet been ascertained concerning the affair is, that it was and is public opinion in Autun that 3,000 muskets are hidden in the bishop's palace. A captain of the guerillas of Marseilles, with ten of his men, entered and made a perquisition. He is well known, and answers for all his soldiers; he swears that not a pin was touched; that the fright and fall of the servant is an invention, and that he is ready to answer for his conduct. While the question was under debate as to whether it was a case for court-martial, M. Venturini, President of the Court—composed of four judges, Cavo and Caniver (Italians), Paris and Colonne (Frenchmen)—receives a telegram from M. Gambetta requesting him to transmit all ecclesiastical questions direct to Tours, so that the matter is taken entirely out of the hands of the Garibaldian authorities, for which they are heartily grateful, as the feeling between the clergy and the military are so hostile that it is extremely difficult to judge justly. Never, even in Italy, have I seen the priests so insolent, so antipatriotic. They have been from time immemorial lords of Autun. I asked permission to visit the splendid library of the Grand Seminary, in order to ascertain their history, numbers, &c., and was refused. If I think it worth while I shall get an order from the Staff, but a citizen of Autun gave me some curious details, which I dare to say will satisfy the curiosity of your readers. He says that the clergy in general are proverbially liberal in religious matters, reactionary in politics; that Monsignore Thomas, bishop of Rochelle; Devouroux, bishop of Evreux; Landriot, archbishop of Rheims; and de Marguerite, the present bishop of Autun—all four of Autun origin—were among the sixty who voted with M. Dupanloup; that the pretentions of Rome have always been resisted, but that the staunchest supporters of the Empire were and are to be found among the high and low clergy, the professors in the seminaries, and the monks and nuns who people the monasteries and convents. The enormous wealth attached to the Cathedral partially disappeared in 1793; but I have no doubt that even to-day the clergy could equip and maintain all the Francs-tireurs of Saone-et-Loire without much discomfort to themselves, though one can understand that the Bishop is not best pleased to have his palace full of these *enfants de la patrie*, who, if they could, would make every black frock among them march in "front of their battalions." Both Cathedral and Palace and Palace Court are clear of soldiers to-day, but whether by local orders, or owing to orders arrived from Tours, I have not ascertained.

Autun, Nov. 18.

The Army de l'Est is on its road to join the Army of the Saone-et-Loire. We are left, I suppose, to guard Lyons? Ricciotti, at the head of the Francs-tireurs, who gather round him for very love of his name, marches on and on, his highest ambition being to harass the Prussians in their rear. Prussians to north, Prussians to south, I hope they won't make a pancake of him. With Besançon, Dole, Auxonne, and Dijon in their hands, they might pay us a visit, *viâ* Chagny and Epernac. It is just the chance of this that keeps me from going to Moulban to-day. I hired a carriage last night, but I thought it just as well to be on the safe side, so went to headquarters. If you were to see the General to-day you would say, "Where is the change since 1860 that we hear so much about?" He bears the traces of Aspromonte—that one Royal gift will remain his for ever; but for the rest walks, rides, and commands as usual. I think he carries military maps in his head, as the moment there is cause for change of position he knows instantly where the troops ought to go. Said and done, off they march, he escorting them on the road. Like the gallant knight of Scotland, "Old age ne'er tames the Douglas blood." That blood chafes, however, I fancy, at this forced inaction. His sons will not lose a chance assuredly of proving themselves worthy of the name they bear. Should the French "regulars" get in the thin end of the wedge, perhaps they will let us come up and help hammer them into Paris, but the conviction that I started with pursues me still. The French Government is jealous lest Garibaldi should carry off any laurels that their own great men have not had the skill or courage to pluck; and the Prussians don't want, if they can help it, to come into collision with the Italians and their *Duce*. They might like to take him prisoner, carry him off to Wilhelmshöhe and "treat him with every courtesy." Such, they say, are the King's orders, but that

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will be a difficult matter with his Italian battalions really magnificently organized and disciplined, his Francs-tireurs, and now even the Mobiles. Going to the sous-préfecture I saw a company of Mobiles marching to drill, heads up, even step, like regular soldiers. Telling the General that I thought of going to see Ricciotti's "brigade," but should not like to come back and find Autun swept and garnished, he said, "For that you must take your chance. It is probable that I go to Chagny by special train." "Ah, then, I would rather Chagny than Montbard." "Come, then, you will hear if the train starts." But a telegram has arrived and the train does not start, so there is nothing for it to-day but to visit the nearest outposts and see whether any fresh orders turn up.

The little village of St. Jean de Losne has really been burnt by the Prussians, who flung petroleum into the houses, and perpetrated all sorts of cruelties to punish the inhabitants for daring to defend or attempt to defend themselves. Situate as it is at the junction of the Saone and the Canal de Bourgogne, it was, of course, indefensible, and it seems that the civil authorities did their utmost to induce the inhabitants to eat humble pie. It was, though such a small place, of considerable commercial importance, being a sort of central warehouse for the produce of the country round.

OPENING OF THE NORTH GERMAN PARLIAMENT.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

The following is the full text of the Speech from the Throne delivered on Nov. 24 at the opening of the North German Parliament at Berlin:—

"Honoured Gentlemen of the Parliament of the North German Confederation.

"His Majesty the King of Prussia has been pleased to confer upon me the task of opening the Parliament of the North German Confederation in the name of the Confederate Governments. It would have afforded His Majesty great satisfaction to be present to-day in your midst in order to thank God from this place for the successes with which the arms of the German forces have been blessed, and to express to you the part which the national attitude and unanimity of the Parliament, in affording the necessary means for carrying on the war, have had in these successes. By the victories, unprecedented in the military history of the world, which, by God's will, have been gained through the heroic valour and sagacious leadership of the Germans, the aggression undertaken by France against Germany in July last has been repelled. The French people must have acquired the conviction that its present power, since the destruction of the armies which were sent into the field against us, is not capable of coping with the united military forces of Germany. We should, therefore, be able to regard peace as certain had our unfortunate neighbours a Government the members of which regarded their future as inseparable from that of their country. Such a Government would have seized every opportunity to place the nation to the head of which it has raised itself by its own supreme power in a position to elect a National Assembly, and to deliberate upon the present and future of the country. But the documents which will be submitted to you, Gentlemen, by the President of the Confederation will afford you proof that those who now hold the reins of power in France prefer to sacrifice the forces of a noble nation in a hopeless struggle. The incalculable exhaustion and devastation which will be to France the consequences of a continuance of the war under present circumstances must certainly diminish the power of the country to such an extent that its restoration will require a longer period than would be the case in the ordinary course of war. The Confederate Governments, however, are compelled with regret to give expression to their conviction that the peace between these two great neighbouring peoples upon the continuance of which they calculated less than six months ago will but be all the more in danger by the remembrance which the impression of this war will leave in France the moment when France, by the restoration of her own strength, or by the conclusion of alliances with other powers, shall feel herself strong enough to recommence the struggle. The conditions upon which the allied Governments would be ready to conclude peace have been publicly discussed. It is necessary that they should be commensurate with the greatness of the sacrifices laid upon our country by this war, which, though undertaken by France without any ground whatsoever, had the assent of the whole French nation. It is above all things necessary that they should establish a defencible frontier for Germany against the continuance by future governments of France of the policy of conquest which has been pursued for so many hundred years, and that this frontier should be settled in such a way as partly to redress the results of the unfortunate wars which Germany, at a period of internal division, was compelled to wage by the will of France. At the same time it is necessary that our South German brethren should be freed from the burden of the threatening position which France owes to former conquest. The Confederate Governments feel that they can rely upon the North German Parliament not to refuse the means which are still required for the attainment of these objects. They are convinced that now, when it is a question of rendering secure the results which have been achieved, they will meet in you the same patriotism and devotion which they found when the task was that of accomplishing the now-achieved successes. It is their most profound wish that it may be possible to refrain from using the whole of those means. In order to afford you a complete survey of the political situation, the Government will lay before you the communications which have recently reached the Ministry for Foreign Affairs respecting the Treaty of Paris of the 30th of Mar., 1856, in doing which the Confederate Governments desire to express their hope that the blessings of peace will remain assured to those nations which have hitherto enjoyed them. The continuance of the war has not prevented the accomplishment of a work of peace. The sentiment of unity which has been vivified by the common danger and the jointly-won victories, the consciousness of the position which Germany for the first time for centuries has achieved through her unity, the recognition of the fact that only by the creation of permanent institutions for the future of Germany can a fitting legacy of this time of deeds and sacrifices be assured have more rapidly and universally than a short time back would have been credible filled the German people and its Princes with the conviction that a stronger link than that afforded by international Treaties is needed between the North and the South. This unanimous opinion of the Governments has led to negotiations, the first fruit of which, grown on the field of battle, will be laid before you for approval in the shape of a constitution for a German Confederacy which has been agreed upon by the North German Confederation and the Grand Duchies of Baden and Hesse-Darmstadt, and which has been unanimously adopted by the Federal Council. The understanding which has been arrived at upon similiar bases with Bavaria will also form the subject of your deliberations, and the agreement of views between the allied Governments and Wurtemberg respecting the object to be aimed at permits us to hope that similar agreement as to the method of attaining it will not be wanting. Honoured Gentlemen, with this work you will worthily close a period of activity such as has rarely been the lot of legislative Assemblies. In little more than three years you have helped to further the completion of the Federal Constitution which was confided to your co-operation by a long list of important laws, entering deeply into the most varied interests of the life of the nation, and by the last of these laws which is submitted to you before the close of your legislative existence this Constitution and the legislation resting thereon are to be extended across the frontiers which have hitherto separated us from our South German brethren. The great national idea which has always guided you in your deliberations will, with God's help, be brought a decided step nearer to its full realization by the last discussion for which you assemble. Herewith, by order of His Majesty the King, chief of the Bund, and in the name of the Confederate Governments, I declare the Parliament of the North German Confederation to be opened."

6 P.M.

The North German Parliament held its first sitting to-day. Dr. Simson presided, and delivered a short inaugural address, in which he announced having received Bills for a credit of 100,000,000 thalers to be submitted to the House. He also laid on the table Treaties between Baden and Hesse and the North German Confederation, likewise the draught of the amended Constitution. The House, on the motion of Herr Bernuth, agreed to re-elect the previous President without ballot. The next sitting will be held on Saturday, when the credit will be discussed.

FEELING IN THE SOUTH OF FRANCE.

A Swiss, who has spent three weeks in the south of France, gives an account in the *New Zurich Gazette* of the public feeling which prevails there. He first passed through Geneva, which he found full of French refugees, many of them young and sturdy men, mostly belonging to the better classes, who had fled from the war and military service. They frequent the cafés and are very uproarious, openly ridiculing the patriots who take the field against the King of Prussia. How, he asks, should patriotism and self-denial be aroused in the lower classes when the rich set them such an example? At Lyons the citizen soldiers, armed with old-fashioned muskets, and dressed according to their individual fancies, inspired him with little confidence, and he could quite understand that many of the inhabitants secretly feared them more even than the Prussians. At Marseilles the National Guard numbers about 40,000 men of all classes and ages, including many foreigners, it being intrusted not only with the defence of the country but with the maintenance of order in the town. The Tours Government weeks ago ordered a portion of them, all bachelors or widowers, to advance to the Loire and Upper Rhone, but this decree not being relished it was ignored and the men remained at home, preferring to play dominoes and backgammon every day with merry companions. There were people enough, it was thought, in the other parts of France to respond to the call of the Government. The then Prefect, Delpech, issued, on hearing of the fall of Metz, a stirring proclamation, summoning all but the graybeards and cowards to follow him to the field. This was much applauded, but eight days afterwards he set out for the army—alone. Yet in the cafés there is much "tall talk," and in the streets the "*Marseillaise*" and "*Mourir pour la patrie*" are constantly sung. Everybody commands and nobody obeys, all feeling themselves inspired to save the country—by fine words. The truest patriots are denounced in the clubs as traitors, and the people are goaded on against the rich. The programme of the clubs is Communism, and their adherents daily increase, owing to the want of employment. Discerning men regard civil war as inevitable. Among the better classes unpardonable cowardice prevails, thousands of sturdy young men having fled the country, and ten times as many remaining at home and evading military service on the score of pretended infirmities, of course by means of money. A well-to-do peasant near Aix rubbed his hands and boasted of having in this way got his two sons, two powerful fellows, certified as narrow-chested, and therefore unfit for service. The Emperor and his clique are infinitely abused. The National Guards are drilled twice or thrice a week, while the day's news is discussed as usual in the cafés, and the expulsion of the barbarous hordes of invaders is talked of as certain, since France can muster two millions of warriors. It is forgotten that the greatest part of these two millions think and talk just the same, and do just as little. This explains why Paris vainly looks for relief from the provinces.

A FEMALE SOLDIER.

An East Prussian paper gives some particulars of the female soldier whose passage through Berlin was recently noticed. Her name is Bertha Weiss. She was born at Schönburg, and educated at a respectable establishment at Ragnit. She soon, however, evinced a singular preference for manly attire, and acted as civilian servant to a captain of the 69th Regiment at Trèves, with whose family she had occasion to make long journeys to the south. Her good conduct induced her master to provide for her further education, so that she was competent to pass the ensign's examination. Shortly before the war, provided with a recommendation from the captain, and without being subjected to a strict surgical examination, she entered his regiment, and took part in the battle of Spicheren. Transferred to the Crown Prince's regiment, she succeeded in the battle of Gravelotte, first alone and afterwards supported by two of our men, in recovering the flag of the 16th infantry regiment, which had been seized by the French. She received in this exploit four bullet wounds, one of which in the knee disabled her from walking. She received from Prince Frederick Charles for her bravery the second class of the Iron Cross, as well as an autograph certificate couched in the most flattering terms. She is therein styled Bernard von Weiss, and is granted a furlough. The lady is 24 years of age, and has prepossessing features.

DID FRANCE WANT WAR?

About 50 addresses, voted by French district and municipal councils, congratulating the Emperor on having declared war against Prussia, have been published at Berlin, being a further instalment of the papers found at St. Cloud. They do not, of course, settle the question whether the war was approved by the people at large or only by a noisy minority. Several of these local bodies at the same time subscribed, apparently from their private purses, to the expenses of the campaign. The addresses justify the war, on the grounds that the arrogance of the Prussian nation deserved chastisement, that an injury had been done to France, that its honour was outraged, and its security menaced, and that the army was about to sustain "the honour of our flag and the integrity of our territory." As specimens of the tone of these documents we may quote the following passages:—"France could not any longer, without lowering itself in the eyes of Europe and sacrificing its honour, endure the bravadoes and insults of the Prussian Government." "The entire country is with you (the Emperor). When in 1792 the Prussians invaded France, our fathers, whose worthy children we are, all took up arms, and the enemy soon fled before our flag; he will find to-day that we have not degenerated." "We thank you, Sire, for having resolved that France should always remain *la grande nation*. . . . We know that the soldiers of the Second Empire, the combatants of the Crimea and Italy, will be worthy of their fathers, and that they will know how to renew in the second Prussian campaign the marvels of Jena and Auerstadt." One of the addresses was from Sedan.

THE CHANCES OF THE WAR.

A correspondent of the *Times* at Tours, writing on Nov. 19, thus reckons up the numbers of the opposing forces:—

"There is probably an army of 150,000 Germans under that first-rate commander, Prince Frederick Charles, between the Army of the Loire and the Army of the Prince Royal, investing Paris on the southern side. Inside of Paris is Trochu, with 600,000 armed men, of whom 200,000, or perhaps 250,000, are ready to issue forth, or at least will be so soon as their field artillery is ready, on which Paris has been actively at work for the last few weeks. I am assured here that the Army of the Loire is well provided with artillery; also that they all have Chassepots or other good breech-loaders; also that they have been got into good disciplie and are in thorough good fighting condition, both morally and materially; also that Aurelles de Paladine (a name of good augury) is fit to command them; also that they count in numbers—but here I must stop. But I may say that besides the army of Aurelles de Paladine, and in advance of Orleans, Kératry has a very respectable army of reserve, under rapid progress of organisation and strengthening, which is sometimes called the Army of the West, but which is really an army of reserve to that of the Loire, under Aurelles de Paladine. Beyond and behind these armies of the Loire and of Kératry, there are all the south and west of France rapidly collecting in arms under Gambetta's peremptory summons of the *levee en masse*, in three classes or *bans*—1, of unmarried men or widowers without children, from 20 to 40; 2, of married men from 25 to 35; 3—but I really forget what is exactly the third *ban*. Altogether they amount to about two millions of men fit for fight, crowding up as fast as they can be organised and armed, to the front to support the armies already in or near the front, for action. A formidable basis, reinforcement and reserve. The decree for the rising in mass is being obeyed with enthusiasm. In the West and in Normandy all come, and many volunteer who are much beyond the age of the requirement. From the South, too, the accounts are just as good, and a good sign is that they come quietly. They seem all to mean work, and good patriotic work. Their officers work hard to exercise and discipline them. Trochu is soon going to attempt his grand burst out with an army of from 200,000 to 250,000 men, deemed to be a good and valid force to take the field outside, of whom 150,000 are either regulars, good Mobiles, or old soldiers recalled into service, leaving an ample force for the defence of impregnable Paris. That is positive. It would seem to be pretty clear that if the Paladin (Aurelles de Paladine) happens to beat back the imminent attack of Prince Frederick Charles, the position of the investing army will be seriously endangered. But even if the Army of the Loire is defeated in the impending battle, it will have large reserves and reinforcements to fall back upon, and when Trochu's army comes out Prince Frederick Charles must find himself between two armies, each of more than numerical equality with his own. It must surely be impossible for the Germans to keep up their long line of communication with the Rhine. That line, I can assure you, is, or at least has been, marvellously thin. If there were arms enough and artillery enough for them, this Government could within sixty days have a million and a half of men in the field. Altogether, I rather think the position of the besieging army now a very critical one. It is on the cards that a disaster may yet overtake them that may compensate the French even for Sedan and Metz."

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Overland Mail*, Nov. 25.)

The danger of war with Russia appears to be passed. The campaign, it is said, will be carried on by the pen not by the sword.

Replies to Earl Granville's despatches from St Petersburg and from the Prussian head-quarters are reported by telegraph to be of a pacific and conciliatory character.

The Eastern question has been very freely discussed by the Press, and it is conceded that Russia may ask for a reconsideration of the Treaty, but not until France is in a position to uphold her views upon it.

Letters from Paris to November 17 state that the ordinary meat supply is entirely exhausted; rats, cats, mules, and donkeys are being eaten.

M. Edmond About declares against further resistance.

General d'Aurelle is appointed Commander-in-Chief of all the French armies outside Paris. General de Palière has taken the command of the Army of the Loire, which is entrenched five miles north of Orleans.

General Bourbaki has been removed from his command.

The capitulation of Thionville is reported.

Garibaldi's forces are said to be in poor plight. Ricciotti Garibaldi is reported to have surprised and defeated 750 Prussians at Chatillon.

The Germans still occupy Dijon and Nuits; reports to the contrary are contradicted.

The North German Parliament was opened on November 24. The prospects of a perfectly united Germany do not appear to be so good as was supposed.

The King of Bavaria is about to proceed to Versailles.

The Queen, with the Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold, returned to Windsor from the North on November 24.

Mr. Charles Cavendish Clifford (Liberal) has been returned to Parliament to represent Newport.

The ballot for the London School Board will take place on November 29. The contest is exciting an interest scarcely second to a Parliamentary election. Mr. Forster, in an address on Education, declares himself more than satisfied with the effect already produced by the new Act.

Colonel James Macnaghten Hogg, who is the eldest son of Sir James W. Hogg, of the Indian Council, has been elected chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works.

It is expected that the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers will shortly run to Brindisi instead of Marseilles. Southampton is not to be changed for Liverpool at present.

A digger at the Cape diamond fields is reported to have found a gem for which he had refused an offer of £22,000.

Amongst the deaths recorded this week are—General Sir C. R. O'Donnell; General Carmichael; Colonel J. G. W. Curtis, H.E.I.C.S.; Lieut.-Colonel H. Tower; Major Goding; Captain Fenwick, late Madras European Regt.; Sir J. Clerk, Bart.; and Dr. Plumptre.

SPEECH OF GENERAL BUTLER.

New York, Nov. 24.

General Butler made a speech last evening at Boston, in which he attacked Great Britain, declaring that she had founded the Canadian Dominion to cripple the United States. Upon the Republican party, he said, devolved the duty of securing a settlement of the Alabama claims, and it would be cowardly to wait till England was at war. If reparation was refused he recommended non-intercourse. The withdrawal of American cotton and breadstuffs would inflict incalculable loss upon England, and America could readily secure other markets for those products. The cession by Great Britain of the naval stations at Jamaica, Nassau, and Bermuda would be regarded as a fair equivalent. General Butler denounced the course of Great Britain regarding the fishery question as outrageous, and said if she persisted the certain result would be war. He alluded to the great temptations of the United States to make war with Great Britain. The United States had a million and a half of sturdy Irishmen eager for war, and the conquest of Canada would follow. As a Republican he declared that war would be sustained by the majority of the Democratic party, and the rule of the Republican party would thereby be perpetuated for generations. The intimate relations between General Butler and the President and the current rumours that the General will succeed Secretary Fish have drawn considerable attention to the speech. There are no indications yet as to who will succeed Mr. Motley.

COUNT BEUST'S REPLY TO PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF.

Vienna, Nov. 24.

With regard to the last Russian Note the Austrian Government considered it its duty to enter upon the appreciation of this event with the earnestness and calmness necessary to the treatment of the question. The reply of Count Beust to the Circular of Prince Gortschakoff points out that there can be no doubt as to the mutual obligations involved by the Treaty of 1856, which cannot by one party be modified or annulled. It is merely in deference due to the Cabinet of St. Petersburg that Count Beust proceeds to an analysis of the arguments advanced by Prince Gortschakoff. The fact that Turkey can maintain a fleet where Russia cannot could only warrant a desire for a revision of the Treaty, but never its arbitrary dissolution. This argument only increases the gravity of the step taken by Russia, as such maxims endanger all existing and future Treaties. Turkey is not responsible for the alleged breach of Treaty by the union of the Danubian Principalities. Turkey does not demand the sanction of this breach of Treaty, which infringes upon her rights and interests. The entry into the Black Sea of foreign men-of-war having Princes on board was a harmless proceeding, of which Russia should have complained if deemed objectionable. The Austro-Hungarian Government learns with painful regret the resolve of Russia, and expresses its deep surprise thereat. It cannot but direct the serious attention of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg to the consequences of such a proceeding.

A further Note of Count Beust addressed to the Austrian ambassador, Count Chotek, at St. Petersburg, refutes the allegation which imputed to Count Beust his having taken the initiative in this matter in January, 1867. At that time the Russian Imperial Chancellor himself deemed the action of Count Beust precipitate, as tending to excite the suspicion of the French Government, and as no satisfactory result could be expected from a Congress. Besides, according to the proposals of Count Beust at that time, the different co-signatories—but not a single Power by itself—were to proceed to a revision of the Treaty. At that time, too, the proposal of Count Beust was not of a nature to call forth dangerous consequences while the present isolated proceeding of Russia creates serious misgivings, as the Christian populations of the East will think that Russia had deemed the moment opportune to take the solution of the Eastern Question in hand.

THE HYDRAULIC LIFT GRAVING DOCK.

(*Times*, Nov. 23.)

The last of the 32 presses belonging to the hydraulic dock now in process of construction at Malta has just been successfully cast at the Liverpool works of the contractors, Messrs. Emmerson and Murgatroyd. These presses, or cylinders, are worthy of notice in themselves, for they were cast perpendicularly and in one piece of 36 feet in length and 14 tons in weight; but especially are they remarkable as forming part of a dock admitted by engineers to be one of the most perfect applications of hydraulic power yet devised. We hope to interest our readers in a short account of the various species of docks now in use, but particularly of the dock for which the above presses are intended. We shall also say something of the casting of the presses themselves.

In these days of iron vessels, which foul and rust so rapidly despite all that science can do to prevent them, no port is considered worth the name that does not possess means and appliances to expose the hulls of the ships trading to it. This necessity of commerce, though now become more pressing, is far from being a new one; even the Greeks ran their triremes on the beach, and, after dragging them out of reach of the water, surrounded them with earthworks for protection; and the history of navigation includes a very interesting chapter on the various expedients which have been and are in vogue. Some modern graving docks are constructed upon a very old principle; others, like those under notice, upon a comparatively new one. At the Austrian arsenal of Pola, in the Adriatic, and also at Carthagena, in South America, vessels, after being floated, are hauled bodily on shore over horizontal ways, much in the Greek style. The principle of the ordinary stone graving dock is also of considerable antiquity, though its details have been worked out in our day with great utility and ingenuity. Originally nothing more than a hole above low watermark, into which vessels were floated at high tides, they are now magnificent and costly structures of stone or concrete; emptied, where the tidal action is not sufficient, by powerful pumps, and closed by gates or pontoons, beautifully fitted to a groove chiselled out of a massive granite sill. This class of dock may be considered at present as the normal type. However others may compete with it, it has not in practice been superseded. There are, however, many situations in which the construction of an excavated dock would be impossible or very expensive, and to meet these contingencies floating and lifting docks have been devised. To the former class belongs the dock which was towed to Bermuda by ironclads last year, and whose construction and voyage we noticed at the time; the hydraulic docks now in the Thames, and in process of erection at Bombay and Malta, belong to the latter. These two species of docks are the latest and most perfect development of their respective principles, and though, of course, each has its partisan advocates, who are ready to prove that the float or the lift, as the case may be, is incomparably the best, our own opinion is that harbours differ so widely in their wants and in the facilities they offer for supplying them, that where in one port an excavated, or a floating, or a lifting dock is advisable, in another it would be a waste of money. At Liverpool, with its soft-cutting red sandstone, free from fissures and valuable as building material, excavated docks will for some time be cheaper than any other, although, to leave out the question of cost and come to that of convenience, we believe more than one of the great steamship owners of the Mersey have declared for the hydraulic system. For Bermuda, with its hard coral rocks and water too deep for the fixture of hydraulic columns, a floating dock is most suited; while shallow water, an accessible bottom, and a large traffic point to the lifting dock with its system of pontoons.

Neither floating docks nor lifting docks, though of much more recent origin than excavated docks, are new inventions. So long ago as the time of Peter the Great, a north country captain, wishing to repair his vessel at Cronstad, got permission to operate upon an old hulk that was floating in the bay. He battened its hatches and secured its ports, filled it with water, fixed it beneath his ship, and by pumping the water out again raised his own vessel high and dry. The name of that old hulk was the Camel, which to this day is the name of a contrivance of the kind. The first floating dock in the Thames appears to have been made by one Aldersley in 1776, and from that time to this various expedients have been made. Some of those in vogue at present seem very imperfect, for the Termagant, a British ship of war, was not long ago nearly capsized in an attempt to place her on a sectional floating dock at San Francisco. Docks which lift vessels out of the water by mechanical power appear to have been first used at New York, where before 1850 a gridiron was worked successfully by chains attached to a double row of piles. The next and latest development of this idea was Mr. Edwin Clarke's hydraulic lift and pontoons, which have been in constant use at the Victoria Docks since 1859, and in a few months more will be available for shipping at Malta and Bombay. These docks are perfectly simple in their construction, and have long been known to and discussed by engineers, but we doubt if one in twenty of the general public has even so much as heard of them.

The hydraulic lift graving dock consists, firstly, of a lift—that is to say, a direct mechanical appliance for raising vessels by means of hydraulic presses; secondly, the dock consists of as many pontoons for floating ships upon as may be necessary. The Bombay lift and pontoons are of a rather larger size than those at Malta and in the Thames, but all are identical in construction; and a description of the last two will serve as a description of the first, except that it has a few more presses in its lift and a longer pontoon. The lift of the dock is composed of two rows of cast-iron columns, or cylinders, sunk firmly in the ground in about 27 feet of water. Between these rows is a clear space of 60 feet in width and 310 feet in length (which forms the dock), and between each column a space of 20 feet, measuring from centre to centre. The practical working length of the dock, however, is 350 feet, as vessels may project at each end. The 32 cylinders contain as many connected hydraulic presses. These are attached to the girders of a wrought iron platform or gridiron, which hangs between the two rows of cylinders and can thus be raised or lowered with a vessel upon it as the presses are worked upwards or downwards in their cylinders by the force-pumps. The force-pumps are set in motion by an engine housed on a platform at one end of the dock. The columns do not require to be fixed with any extraordinary strength or accuracy. The suspended load always tends to bring them vertical, and they support no weight, but are simply guides for the cross-heads of the presses moving in slots. By means of various contrivances which we need not detail, the presses can be isolated or disconnected, are kept in hand as it were, and the danger avoided of the water rushing where the weight is lightest, and tilting the platform and vessel. This machinery may be described as nearly identical with that employed to raise the Conway Bridge tubes; the only difference is that there are 32 columns instead of two.

Thus far we have a lift which can raise a vessel of 3,000 tons register clear of the water, and here a less inventive engineer than Mr. Clark would have stopped, but this is only half his dock, for by a system of pontoons he has made the lift able to do the work of ten docks in one. The vessel lifted does not immediately rest on the platform hanging between the columns, but is supported by bilge-blocks on a large iron pontoon placed on the platform and submerged full of water, which runs off through valves opened when it is raised. The pontoon is then buoyant, and on the lowering of the gridiron can be drawn out with the vessel upon it and moored in a convenient berth. Another pontoon and vessel take the places of the first, and so on, according to the supply of each. The Victoria Dock has seven pontoons, which can float vessels ranging from 930 to 3,000 tons. In seven years 1,055 vessels, of an aggregate tonnage of 712,380 tons, have been lifted without a single casualty, and at a cost averaging £3 each.

Like all new inventions, these docks must be regarded from two points of view, the engineering and the commercial. As far as the first is concerned, nothing can be more perfect than the way in which the lift and pontoons do their work. It is worth a journey to the Victoria Dock to see a great ship rise from the water as gently and as gracefully as a fairy in a pantomime, and be floated away to its berth, on its pontoon, all in the course of an hour. Some objections have been made to the elasticity of the pontoons by those who consider that a vessel under repair ought to rest on a rigid platform, but as other engineers advocate the pontoons because they are elastic, and as shipowners show no fear of trusting their vessels to them, we do not imagine that this fault—if it be a fault—is of much consequence. The pontoon now being constructed for the new Malta dock is 345 feet long, 61 feet wide, and 8 feet deep. It is built throughout of wrought-iron and will raise a vessel of 3,000 tons.

The vertical casting of the columns of the Malta and Bombay Docks was a bold experiment. A pit some 37 feet deep was sunk in the red sandstone of the Mersey bank; in this was fixed the mould, or, as it is technically called, the casting boxes; two ladles containing ten tons of iron each were swung over the pit and emptied into the mould, the magnificent outpour of the molten ore being a sight worth seeing. The casting boxes were of extraordinary strength, the danger being that some of the lower ones, which as the iron mounted in the mould bore a strain equal to the working pressure on a locomotive boiler, would give way. But all has gone well on each occasion; not one of 104 columns has had to be cast twice over; each time the iron has run oilily from the ladles, as white and as soft as snow, till, without a mishap, it rose over the top in a sluggish sort of pudding. After four days' cooling, the columns have been cut the proper length, tested to a pressure of 30 cwt. on the circular inch, and stacked ready for shipment. If any of them are still lying, as we saw them, at Messrs. Emmerson and Murgatroyd's Liverpool works, they are well worth a visit. Their surface is so beautifully smooth that one might think they were turned instead of cast, and the metal is so tough that the surplus ends, each weighing a ton or so, had to be turned down almost to nothing before they would break off.

THE BENGAL CESS.

The report of the Bengal Cess Committee is under the consideration of the Lieutenant Governor. The committee recommends the imposition of a land cess and a house-tax, to the former of which all persons in any way interested in land are to contribute. The rate proposed by the committee is a rate of 4 pie in the rupee on the annual rent of the ryot; of this the ryots are to contribute ¾, and the zemindars ¼. The committee considers that the zemindars being in many cases only annuitants do not derive the same advantage from roads and other improvements as the ryots; and as the responsibility of collecting the cess would fall upon the zemindars, it is thought that they could not fairly be asked to pay more than ¼ of the rate. To enable the collector to assess the rate every landholder, whether zemindar or under-tenant, is to file in the collectorate a copy of his collection papers; and if he fails within a stated time to comply with the collector's requisition, he is to be placed under a legal disability to sue for his rent, and pay a fine of Rs. 50 a-day as a punishment for his recusancy.

To these proposals Mr. Bell, Legal Remembrancer, has, we believe, recorded a minute of dissent. He has two objections to the committee's scheme. First, he considers that the scheme is impracticable as the under-tenures in the country are so numerous and small that it would be absolutely impossible for the Collectors to assess them all. And when it is remembered that, as stated by the Registrar General in his last annual report, under-tenures are being created in Bengal at the rate of 50,000 a year, we can most easily understand what a stupendous work the committee propose to impose upon the Collector. It is difficult also to understand how the Collector will be able to obtain information to reach undertenure-holders whose names are not entered on the public registry. We believe that Mr. Bell proposed to obviate the difficulty by leaving tenants to be assessed under certain general principles by their landlords. His second objection related to the ryots. He considered that as they were less able to bear the burden of additional taxation than the zemindars, they ought not to have been saddled with the greater portion of the rate. The general question is now pending the decision of Sir William Grey, and we have no doubt that he will give to the matter the consideration its importance deserves. The proposal of the committee, if we rightly understand it, is unjust to absurdity, and we hope that the entire papers on the subject will speedily be given to the public. A more important subject has rarely been discussed.—*Friend of India*, Dec. 15.

EUROPEAN VAGRANTS.

On the 30th of September a circular was addressed by the Supreme Government to all the different local Governments and administrations, inviting them to offer suggestions for the better working of the European Vagrancy Act. Replies to the circular were received during the month of October, and on the 20th a resolution was passed at Simla, in which the suggestions offered were considered. This resolution has now been published. From it it appears that, among other proposals, some of the local Governments applied for sanction to the construction of workhouses for the reception of vagrants—an ill-considered idea, and one which we are glad to see the Governor-General in Council declines to agree with. The Governments of Madras and Bengal, on the other hand, propose to declare the Strangers' Home and the Presidency Jail respectively to be workhouses under the Act—an inexpensive and very suitable arrangement, well deserving of encouragement. If also the suggestions of the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces and Burmah, to set apart a portion of each central jail for the same purpose, were favourably received, one difficulty would, we think, be very satisfactorily removed, as the attendant expenses would be reduced to a minimum, while the nature of their accommodation would make the confinement deterrent to those who—a large class—live undecided whether to be idle or not. A curious suggestion came from the North-Western Provinces, namely, that native police officers should not be empowered to arrest and confine European vagrants, the reasons given being that the arrest of sturdy Europeans by natives might be "attended by unnecessary violence." We can understand the objection of our free-thinking and muscular countrymen to being carried off prisoners by the slouching absurdities in shoes who represent the native executive—and in the interests of the absurdities themselves it might have been judicious to consent to the proposal, but such a proceeding would certainly be legislating "for an idea," and we are practical people, so vagrants and constables are to be left to fight it out. The "Rules under the European Vagrancy Act," as now published are, we are inclined to think, framed most judiciously, and in that they are the collective intelligence of the whole governing body of the empire, this is, perhaps, hardly remarkable.—*Pioneer.*

THE PROSPECTS OF THE CALCUTTA RACES.

(*Pioneer.*)

A few lines on the coming Calcutta Races may not be unacceptable. When the July entrances were published with sixty-seven names for the Derby, thirty for the Viceroy's Cup, forty-three for the Coffee-Room Purse, and an average of twenty for five other races, large fields and good sport were naturally looked for; but though I hardly like to say so, I almost fear the fields will be smaller than usual, and sport not equal to former years—let us hope for the best however. The Derby first demands attention. Of the sixty-seven, there are, I should say, about ten good horses; of these, six are, I think, first-class (there may be a dark horse or two that I do not know of, I sincerely hope there is); but the others are about the worst lot I have ever seen on a race-course, and I would hesitate to buy them all round for Rs. 400. Our Arab merchants have trifled with us too long, and more than one racing man has determined to make his purchases at Bombay in future. Well, to return to the lot engaged, His Highness Aga Khan, as I before told you, said he would win our Derby last year with his second best, but signally failed. He has this year sent the pick of his stable—Silvertail—and I think he will be first or second. Mr. Mansfield has two grand horses—the Earl and Zilzilla; the former is my choice, but the Sonepore winner has many friends. Mr. W. W.'s Grey Warrior is my next favourite, and though I ought not to discard Scimitar Secundus, the winner of the Barrackpore Derby and two other races, I fear he will not be amongst the first three, for though a stout and good horse, I do not think he has the quality to live with those I have named, over the Derby Course. Rapier is a fairly good horse, and Young Secunder by no means a bad one. Byculla, who ran so forward last year, is going well, and it would please me—aye, and I believe every one else (besides the owners of his opponents)—to see him come to the front; but I fear he cannot, though I expect to see him in the first four. I do not know another worth mention. The "clerical" lot are all troubled with the "slows." Shaik, Esau, Bin, and Curtis (named after their importer) are about as ordinary a lot as you could see. Mr. Raphael's are only fit for factory stock, and those entered by the dealers (who wish people to believe that because they are entered they must be race-horses) are beneath notice, though they are, notwithstanding, "Darby ka ghoras." Mr. C. Herbert entered a couple for a native "gent" without having seen them, or I am sure his name would never have appeared in connexion with such a pair of duffers. I hate to attempt to prophesy, but have been obliged to do so in these few lines. The good ones being so limited, the lotteries lose all their interest, as Mr. Field's stable and Aga Khan's sell for about 27 goldmohurs each, Scimitar for about 10, and the rest for nothing; consequently people have only two prizes to look for when there should be twenty. "The Trials" is a much more interesting race; there are ten entered, and of these, I fancy, seven will come to the post, *i. e.*, Castle Hill or the Steward—both English—Bridesmaid, Favourite, Karpos, Melbourne, Kilmore, and Fermoy. Call (late something) will not be present, I hear; and Darkie is paying his way in the other presidency. I will not predict the winner, but may tell you that Favourite is the selected one by most people. Of the English horses we have had but little chance of forming an opinion. Melbourne is going well, Fermoy and Kilmore pretty well, and the "Greek" has not arrived. For Shama Churn Mulick's Plate I fear we shall have a very poor field. I cannot pretend to tell you what will win or even start; there has been no lottery on it; but after the declaration I will, if possible, tell you something about it. As far as I know, most of those engaged have come to grief. "The Purse" will, it appears to me, be reduced to a match between one of Mr. Field's and one of Mr. W. W.'s, if it is not a walk over. I will tell you all I know about the other large events in my next.

The course is capital going, and the excitement is just beginning. I fancy the lotteries next Wednesday will reveal much that we do not know at present, and buyers of dead ones and absentees will know their fate more certainly than they do now. It is very aggravating to have bought a known good horse for a few goldmohurs, in a lottery worth about two hundred, and then to be told that, owing to circumstances, he cannot start. Notably this is so in the case of Call; but as the "circumstances" are *sub judice*, I will say no more at present. GOLDMOHUR.

12th December 1870.

P. S.—I went to the Course this morning, expecting to see several trials, but on my arrival at the Stand I found the *habitués* all looking sorrowful; and I knew, without asking the question, that a good sportsman—and, I believe, a good man—had been taken from amongst us. At 2 A.M. died, at the Cathedral Villas, Mr. William Johnson, Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon of the Circle. He had been suffering for some months past from liver and dysentery, and his advisers strongly urged him to go home. He could not be persuaded to leave. He had a number of horses engaged in the coming races—The Rector, The Pope, The Vicar, The Cardinal, Kilmore, Lunatic, and others. That, amongst other things, was a tie which bound him to Calcutta. He is regretted by a large number of friends, who looked upon him as a straightforward sportsman, who ran horses upon their merits solely for sport. In consequence of the death of poor Johnson, nothing came off, and I must defer any further sporting notes for a day or two.

13th December 1870.

The following is an American editor's description of the method of transmitting war telegrams to his country:—"The Press despatches from Europe to New York during the last four weeks numbered about 100,000 words. There is a man sitting in a darkened room at Heart's Content. The Ocean Cable terminates here. A fine wire attached thereto is made to surround two small cores of soft iron. As the electric wave produced by a few pieces of copper and zinc at Valentia passes through the wire, these cores become magnetic enough to move the slightest object. A looking-glass half an inch in diameter is fixed on a bar of iron one-tenth of an inch square and half an inch long. On this tiny glass a lamp is made to glare so that its light is reflected on a tablet on the wall. The language of the cable is denoted by the shifting of this reflected light from side to side. Letter by letter is thus expressed in this flitting idiom in utter silence on the wall. There is no record made by the machine except as the patient watcher calls out to a comrade the translated flashes as they come, and which he records. It seems a miracle of patience. There is something of awe creeps over us as we see the evidence of a human touch 3,000 miles away swaying that line of light by such a delicate process as this."

IN THE MATTER OF AMEER KHAN.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

(Before Mr. Justice Phear and Mr. Justice Markby.)

Judgment in the appeal preferred in the above matter was delivered as follows:—

Mr. Justice Phear.

On the petition of Ameer Khan, a prisoner in the Alipore jail, Mr. Justice Norman issued a rule to Dr. James Fawcus, superintendent of that jail, by which Dr. Fawcus was ordered to show cause why a writ of *habeas corpus* should not issue out of and under the seal of this Court, commanding him to bring the body of Ameer Khan before the Court, together with any warrant under which he might be detained.

The Advocate-General, on behalf of Dr. Fawcus, accordingly showed cause, and after an argument of some duration, Mr. Justice Norman discharged the rule.

Ameer Khan, under the peculiar provisions of clause 15 of the High Court charter, which give in certain cases an appeal within the Court itself, so to speak, against the judgments of the Judges, now prefers an appeal to us against the decision of Mr. Justice Norman.

Several most important questions of law have been raised before us, which I do not think it necessary that we should determine, because I am of opinion that, quite independently of these questions, Mr. Justice Norman's decision is in its result right, and ought not to be disturbed.

The conclusion at which I have arrived is shortly this, namely, that if Mr. Justice Norman, by virtue of any authority which he possesses as Judge of this Court, had power to issue the writ of *habeas corpus* in this case (as to which I express no opinion by way of doubt or otherwise), Dr. Fawcus has shown good reason why it should not be issued, and therefore, supposing the appeal to be rightly before us, we ought to dismiss it.

Dr. Fawcus states in the first of the two affidavits which he has given in this matter, that the petitioner, Ameer Khan, is under personal restraint in the jail at Alipore, in his (Dr. Fawcus') custody, under a warrant in the form prescribed by Regulation III. of 1818, and signed by Edward Clive Bayley, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department; and in the second of affidavit he sets out the warrant as follows:—

"No. 3.

"To the Officer in charge of the Jail at Alipore.

"Whereas the Governor-General in Council, for good and sufficient reasons, has seen fit to determine that Ameer Khan, of Colootolah, shall be placed under personal restraint in the Alipore jail, you are hereby required and commanded, in pursuance of that determination, to receive the person above named into your custody, and to deal with him in conformity with the orders of the Governor-General in Council and the provisions of Regulation III. of 1818.

"By order of the Governor-General in Council, E. C. Bayley, Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department.

"Simla, the 7th May 1870."

Also, by the preamble and the first sections of Regulation III. of 1818, it is declared that "whereas reasons of State, embracing the due maintenance of the alliances formed by the British Government with foreign powers, the preservation of tranquility in the territories of native princes entitled to its protection, and the security of the British dominions from foreign hostility and from internal commotion, occasionally render it necessary to place under personal restraint individuals against whom there may not be sufficient ground to institute any judicial proceeding, or when such proceeding may not be adapted to the nature of the case, or may, for other reasons, be unadvisable or improper; and whereas it is fit that in every case of the nature herein referred to, the determination to be taken should proceed immediately from the authority of the Governor-General in Council; and whereas the ends of justice require that, when it may be determined that any person shall be placed under personal restraint, otherwise than in pursuance of some judicial proceeding, the grounds of such determination should from time to time come under revision, and the person affected thereby should at all times be allowed freely to bring to the notice of the Governor-General in Council all circumstances relating either to the supposed grounds of such determination, or to the manner in which it may be executed; and whereas the ends of justice also require that due attention be paid to the health of every State prisoner confined under this regulation, and that suitable provision be made for his support according to his rank in life, and to his own wants and those of his family; and whereas the reasons above declared sometimes render it necessary that the estates and lands of zemindars, talookdars, and others, situated within the territories dependant on the Presidency at Fort William, should be attached and placed under the temporary management of the revenue authorities, without having recourse to any judicial proceeding; and whereas it is desirable to make such legal provisions as may secure from injury the just rights and interests of individuals whose estates may be so attached under the direct authority of Government, the Vice-President in Council has enacted the following rules, which are to take effect throughout the provinces immediately subject to the Presidency at Fort William from the date on which they may be promulgated:—

"*First.*—When the reasons stated in the preamble of this regulation may seem to the Governor-General in Council to require that an individual should be placed under personal restraint, without any immediate view to ulterior proceedings of a judicial nature, a warrant of commitment, under the authority of the Governor-General in Council, and under the hand of the Chief Secretary, or of one of the secretaries to Government, shall be issued to the officer in whose custody such person is to be placed.

"*Second.*—The warrant of commitment shall be in the following form. To the (here insert the officer's designation). Whereas the Governor-General in Council, for good and sufficient reasons, has seen fit to determine that (here insert the State prisoner's name) shall be placed under personal restraint at (here insert the name of the place), you are hereby required and commanded, in pursuance of that determination, to receive the person above named into your custody, and to deal with him in conformity to the orders of the Governor-General in Council and the provisions of Regulation III., 1818.

"By order of the Governor-General in Council,

"A. B., Chief Secretary to Government.

"*Third.*—The warrant of commitment shall be sufficient authority for the detention of any State prisoner in any fortress, jail, or other place within the territories subject to the Presidency of Fort William."

It thus appears that Ameer Khan is detained in custody by Dr. Fawcus under a warrant of the Governor-General in Council, which is precisely in the form prescribed by the second clause of the second section of this regulation. Therefore, it would seem to follow immediately from the third clause of the same section that the detention is legal and, consequently, if the prisoner were brought before the Court in obedience to a writ of *habeas corpus*, it would be the duty of the Court to remand him to Dr. Fawcus' custody. If this be so, it is clear that the writ ought not to issue. Whatever may be the state of the law with regard to cases which are covered by the 3rd and 10th sections of 31 Chas. II., c. 2, it is sufficient to say that the present application is not one of them. In all other cases, as is stated in "Wilmot's Opinions," the writ ought not to issue of course, but only upon probable cause verified by affidavit; although, no doubt, as the same very learned Judge also states, "upon probable cause so shown, the writ is as much a writ of right as a writ which issues of course." Indeed, it appears to me that we must treat this appeal as being in substance a complaint to the effect that the learned Judge below has deprived the petitioner of his right by refusing to issue the writ of *habeas corpus*, notwithstanding that the affidavits before the Court disclose probable cause for an examination into the legality of the custody in which he is detained; and then the complaint is answered by the copy of the warrant and the words of the regulation which I have read. Besides, the reason of the thing is all one way. To use the words of Chief Justice Abbot in Hobhouse's case, it would be "a very strange inconsistency in the law of England if we were bound to do an act nugatory in itself; and that would be the case if, upon a view of the copy of the warrant, a writ was of course to issue, the only effect of which would be that upon the return to it the prisoner must be remanded."

But the learned counsel for the petitioner argued that the warrant set out in Dr. Fawcus' affidavit, although it follows the words of the regulation, nevertheless does not operate to validate the detention; and he places this position on three grounds, which I will take in the following order—

(1.) The warrant referred to in section 2, clause 3, of Regulation III. of 1818, is a warrant to be issued to the officer in whose custody the person named in it is to be placed *before that custody actually commences*; whereas, in fact this warrant, as the date upon it shows, was not issued to Dr. Fawcus until Ameer Khan had been in his custody many months.

(2.) Regulation III. of 1818 is aimed at the cases of political prisoners who are aliens, and does not extend to natural-born subjects of the Queen in this country, even though reasons of State for their confinement be supposed to exist.

(3.) Regulation III. of 1818 is itself void and inoperative in this matter, as being *ultra vires* of the Legislature of this country, at least so far as it may affect a person having the status which Ameer Khan has.

With regard to the first of these three grounds, it is perhaps in terms unimpeachable. Unquestionably it appears clearly enough from the language of the section and the form of the warrant itself that the Legislature contemplated that the warrant would in practice be actually issued by the Governor-General in Council before the officer who was to have charge of the prisoner was called upon to receive him into custody. But it is equally clear that the warrant is not a warrant of commitment, reciting that which is by virtue of the regulation equivalent to a conviction. From its nature I may say that the person committed by it must almost necessarily be under detention at the time when the warrant is formally drawn up. The argument then appears to take this form, that inasmuch as the prisoner, at the date when, according to the warrant, the commitment was made, was and had long been in Dr. Fawcus' custody without any warrant at all, either of arrest or commitment, he was then in unlawful custody, and that consequently the subsequent detention, based as it necessarily was in one sense upon this illegal custody, cannot be justified even under a commitment which would otherwise be valid. I do not think that this contention in its general form can be supported. It would not be sound in all cases even of that which I may term arrest upon arrest, irrespective of the fact of commitment. The House of Lords, in Hooper vs. Lane, no doubt held that "if a sheriff, by the illegal act of himself or his officer, has taken a person unlawfully into custody amounting to a false imprisonment, he cannot avail himself of that illegal detention to execute against his body writs which he holds at a suit of other plaintiffs." But this doctrine of law hangs upon peculiarities in the office and duties of the sheriff under English procedure; and it is to be observed that in the same case of Hooper vs. Lane the House of Lords also laid down that "there is no doubt of the right and duty of the sheriff to arrest any one against whom he has a writ, and who can be found in his bailiwick, whether he is at large there, or is legally *detained there by a stranger*." Now, on the materials before us, the utmost that can be contended on behalf of the prisoner is that, when the Governor General in Council took action, and issued his writ of commitment, Ameer Khan was already in the custody of Dr. Fawcus, illegally detained under the order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. If this were so, though it might well be that Ameer Khan has some remedy for his false imprisonment against the Lieutenant-Governor and his officers, so far as they are not protected by privilege of office, yet, according to the decision in Hooper vs. Lane, supposing the Governor-General in Council to possess the power to arrest, and unless, under Regulation III. of 1818, or otherwise, he is in a worse position than an English sheriff, Ameer Khan, while unlawfully under arrest, and detained by Dr. Fawcus, could be lawfully arrested and detained by the direction of the Governor-General in Council.

But even if it be assumed that the arrest of Ameer Khan was originally made at the instance of the Governor-General in Council, and was unlawful, it is not now a question before us whether or not, irrespective of express enactment the Governor-General in Council could take advantage of his own wrong, for clause 3 of section 2, Regulation III. of 1818, which I have already read, runs thus—"The warrant of commitment shall be sufficient authority for the detention of any State prisoner in any fortress, jail," &c.

There is here no mention of the original reception of the prisoner; and I think it was the plain meaning of the Legislature that a detention, covered by an actually existing warrant of the Governor-General in Council, couched in the terms prescribed by the section, should be legal without regard to the facts which had antecedently occurred. This seems to me the plain meaning of the words as they stand, and I do not think there is anything in other parts of the regulation which would justify us in interpolating words of qualification. Any construction which rendered it necessary to look behind the warrant for its validity would have the effect of making this clause of the regulation particularly useless. Had it not been for this clause, the absence from the regulation of any reference to the arrest might have had the effect of limiting the operation of the regulation to those cases in which the Governor-General in Council had otherwise by law power to arrest. But this clause, if it means anything of practical effect, must, as it seems to me, mean that the prescribed warrant of commitment and detention is to render the detention legal, irrespective of all questions as to the lawfulness of the arrest. The whole power of the Governor-General in this matter is the creation of the regulation, and I think the local Legislature intended that it should be placed beyond all question, and for that purpose declared that the legality of the imprisonment should depend upon the legality and sufficiency of this instrument alone. I am therefore of opinion that the warrant which is now in question before us is such a warrant as by the regulation is made sufficient authority for the detention of the prisoner, and that therefore the first of the three grounds fails to help the petitioner.

In support of the second ground, the learned counsel pressed us with an elaborate and ingenious argument, which I do not think it necessary now to follow in detail. I understood him principally to contend that the words of the regulation were plainly capable of an interpretation which would exclude from its scope all natural-born or undoubted subjects of the Queen or Company, and that any other than this limited interpretation was so fraught with consequences antagonistic to all the traditions of English lawyers, and all our accepted principles of right and justice to the benefit of which the prisoner is entitled, that this Court could not in reason take it to have been intended by the Legislature. He also argued that unless the interpretation for which he contended were adopted, the regulation would cover ground which was already the subject of an act of the Imperial Legislature, namely, 33 Geo. III., c. 52, s. 45 and that it could never be supposed that the local Legislature, in the language which it has used meant that which manifestly would be superfluous, and without effect, if not absurd. I have given my best consideration to the learned counsel's argument on this topic, and the numerous illustrations with which he fortified it; but I feel myself unable to put upon the words of the regulation the limited meaning which he attributes to them. The title of the regulation, "a regulation for the confinement of State prisoners," is about the only line in the enactment which, as it seems to me, really favours the view which the learned counsel desires us to take. "State prisoners" unexplained, might, no doubt easily enough, be read in a sense which would include only prisoners of war or foreigners held in confinement for political reasons. But it appears clear to me that the words of the preamble and of the first enacting section carry us much beyond this. The preamble commences thus—

"Whereas reasons of State, embracing the due maintenance of the alliances formed by the British Government with foreign powers, the preservation of tranquillity in the territories of native princes entitled to its protection, and the security of the British dominions from foreign hostility and from internal commotion, occasionally render it necessary to place under personal restraint individuals against whom there may not be sufficient ground to institute any judicial proceeding, or when such proceeding may not be adapted to the nature of the case, or may for other reasons be unadvisable or improper," &c.

Obviously, these several classes of reasons are spoken of disjunctively. They cannot be made inter-dependent. Each arises out of its own circumstances, and corresponds with a separate distinct emergency. One of them, then, may be taken apart from the rest. We may read by itself a portion of the recital thus—

"Whereas reasons of State, embracing the security of the British dominions from internal commotion, occasionally render it necessary to place under personal restraint individuals against whom there may not be sufficient ground to institute any judicial proceeding, or when such proceeding may not be adapted to the nature of the case, or may for either reasons be unavoidable or improper."

Can it be said for a moment that a citizen of Calcutta is not an "individual" who can be supposed to fulfil the conditions here expressed? If Ameer Khan, though born and resident in Calcutta, has been so plotting and behaving that Bengal or India can only be secured from internal commotion by placing him under personal restraint, while at the same time there are not sufficient grounds, or for some reason or another it may be unadvisable or improper to institute any judicial proceedings against him in the Courts of the country, then certainly his case, little disposed as one might be to expect it *a priori*, affords to the letter an instance of one sort of mischief which is mentioned in the preamble as a reason for the passing of the regulation. And it therefore seems impossible to escape the conclusion that the powers bestowed by the regulation on the Governor-General in Council for abating this mischief must extend to him; for the following section, without any limitation, enacts that "when the reasons" (which must here mean any of the reasons) "stated in the preamble of this regulation may seem to the Governor-General in Council to require that an individual should be placed under personal restraint without any immediate view to ulterior proceedings of a judicial nature, a warrant of commitment, under the authority of the Governor-General in Council, and under the hand of the Chief Secretary or of one of the secretaries to Government, shall be issued to the officer in whose custody such person is to be placed."

In my opinion, then, the second also of the three grounds above stated is unsound, and cannot be maintained.

It remains for us to consider the last of the three grounds. The learned counsel reminded us that the Legislature of this country possesses only such limited powers of legislation as are from time to time bestowed upon it by the Imperial Legislature, and he said that the Imperial Legislature never had, in fact, given this Legislature a power which would enable it to interfere with, or affect the rights and liberties of persons subject to the English Crown, in the manner attempted by Regulation III. of 1818. He dwelt upon the unlimited power of imprisoning, which this regulation pretended to give to the Governor-General in Council, a power far more extensive than any which the English Parliament itself had ever in the greatest exigencies of State conferred upon the constitutional ministers of the Crown; and he argued, very earnestly, with some copiousness of illustration, that the Imperial Legislature could not be conceived as having delegated a legislative authority which would support this enactment, unless express words of delegation to that end could be found, and that certainly nothing of the kind existed in the Statute Book.

When we trace back the history of the local Legislature of India, it is undoubtedly matter of some surprise to find how narrow was the ground upon which the great structure of legislation, built up in 1793 and some following years, at first rested. But, in truth, we are not now concerned with any consideration which might arise out of an historical inquiry of this nature.

What the Governor General in Council had done was afterwards ratified and confirmed, and the powers of the local Legislature enlarged by Parliament, 37 Geo. III., c. 142, s. 8; and in regard to the particular matter before us, whatever might have been the authority of the local Legislature in 1818, when regulation III. of that year was passed, and whether or not the necessary conditions precedent to its becoming the law in Calcutta have ever been fulfilled, the present force of the regulation depends upon the effect of two subsequent Acts, namely, Act XXXIV. of 1850, and Act III. of 1858.

The preamble and section one of the first of these are as follows—

"Whereas doubts have been entertained whether State prisoners confined under Regulation III. of 1818 of the Bengal code can be lawfully detained in any fortress, gaol, or other place within the limits of the jurisdiction of any of the Supreme Courts of Judicature established by Royal Charter, and it is expedient that such doubts be removed, and the powers of the said regulation extended to all the territories under the government of the East India Company, it is enacted as follows—

"1. The warrant of commitment of any State prisoner, under Regulation III. of 1818 of the Bengal code, may be directed to the sheriff of any gaol of any of the Supreme Courts of Judicature established by Royal Charter in the said territories, or to the commandant of any fortress, or to the officer in charge of any gaol or other place in which it is deemed expedient that such State prisoner be confined in any part of the said territories, and such warrant shall be sufficient authority for the detention of such State prisoner in the fortress, gaol, or other place mentioned in the warrant."

The meaning of this is plainly that whether Regulation III. of 1818 is or is not now of any legal force within certain specified local limits, it is expedient that it should have legal force, and that its powers should be extended to all the territories under the government of the East India Company; and therefore it is enacted anew that "the warrant of commitment of any State prisoner under Regulation III. of 1818 may be directed to the sheriff of any gaol of the Supreme Courts of Judicature established by Royal Charter in the said territories, or to the commandant of any fortress, or to the officer in charge of any gaol or other place, in which it is deemed expedient that such State prisoner be confined in any part of the said territories, and such warrant shall be sufficient authority for the detention of such State prisoner in the fortress, gaol, or other place mentioned in the warrant."

Here, again, then, the warrant of commitment, issued in the prescribed form by the Governor-General in Council, is by express words made to legalize the detention of the State prisoner, without reference to any of the circumstances of his arrest, and the prisoner is the State prisoner of Regulation III. of 1818.

It appears that, after the passing of this last Act, there still remained some opening for doubt whether or not the Legislature intended thereby to make the provisions of Regulation III. of 1818 operative to all intents and purposes in the presidency towns, where the Supreme Courts had local jurisdiction; and therefore, to remove this doubt, it was enacted by section 2 of Act III of 1858 that "the provisions of Regulation III. of 1818 of the Bengal code, Regulation II of 1819 of the Madras code, and Regulation XXV. of 1827 of the Bombay code, as altered by section 1 of this Act, relating to the arrest and confinement of State prisoners, shall be in force within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Courts of Judicature at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, respectively."

I think that the local Legislature of India did, by these two Acts—viz., Act XXXIV. of 1850, and Act V. o. 1858—expressly (not simply by implication or reference) re-enact the substance of Regulation III. of 1818, and declare that its provisions should have force throughout all the territories under the government of the East India Company, including the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court at Calcutta. If, then, the power possessed by the local Legislature in 1850 and in 1858 was such as would enable it legally to pass these Acts, it follows, from the opinion which I have already expressed relative to the meaning and intended effect of Regulation III. of 1818, that, without any regard to the validity of that regulation itself, and merely as the result of these later Acts, the detention of Ameer Khan would be rendered lawful by the warrant of the Governor-General in Council, which has been set out.

Now, the power of legislation, which was possessed by the Governor-General in Council, both in 1850 and 1858, was that which is the subject of section 43 of 3 and 4 Will. IV., c. 85; for although the arrangement effected with the East Indian Company by this Act was for the limited period of twenty years only, the power of legislating thereby given, was continued beyond the twenty years by 16 and 17 Vic., c. 95.

The words of section 46 of 3 and 4 Will. IV., c. 85, are—

"And be it enacted that the said Governor-General in Council shall have power to make laws and regulations for repealing, amending, or altering any laws or regulations whatever, now in force or hereafter to be in force in the said territories or any part thereof, and to make laws and regulations for all persons, whether British or native, foreigners or others, and for all courts of justice, whether established by Her Majesty's charters or otherwise, and the jurisdiction thereof and for all places and things whatsoever within and throughout the whole or any part of the said territories, and for all servants of the said Company within the dominions of princes and states in alliance with the said Company, save and except that the said Governor-General in Council shall not have the power of making laws or regulations which shall in any way repeal, vary, suspend, or affect any of the provisions of this Act, or any of the provisions of the Acts for punishing mutiny and desertion of officers and soldiers, whether in the service of Her Majesty or the said Company, or any provisions of any Act hereafter to be passed in anywise affecting the said Company, or the said territories or the inhabitants thereof, or any laws or regulations which shall in any way affect any prerogative of the Crown, or the authority of Parliament, or the constitutions or rights of the said Company, or any part of the unwritten laws or constitution of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, whereon may depend in any degree the allegiance of any person to the Crown of the United Kingdom, or the sovereignty or dominion of the said Crown over any part of the said territories."

It is at once apparent that the power thus bestowed is the fullest possible in all directions and for all purposes, except so far as the saving clause imposes particular limitations. Therefore, Acts XXXIV. of 1859 and III. of 1858 will be valid, unless they are such as to fall within one or another of these limitations. The prisoner's counsel says that they transgress the following portion of the saving clause—

"Save and except that the Governor-General in Council shall not have the powers of making any laws or regulations which shall in any way affect any prerogative of the Crown, or any part of the unwritten laws or constitution of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, whereon may depend in any degree the allegiance of any person to the Crown of the United Kingdom, or that sovereignty or dominion of the said Crown over any part of the said territories."

The argument of the learned counsel on this head was somewhat voluminous, and it is not easy to state with precision and correctness the positions of law which he successively took up. I understood him in substance to urge that the Queen's prerogative was infringed by those Acts, because, in making the warrant of the Governor-General in Council a sufficient authority for the indefinite detention of a prisoner, they pretended to exclude the Queen from the exercise through her Courts of her prerogative right to enquire into a complaint duly made, into the cause of an alleged imprisonment, to release those found on such inquiry to be unlawfully confined, and so to protect the liberty of all her subjects. And further, that, inasmuch as the subject's allegiance is by the unwritten law and constitution of the United Kingdom correlative with the protection afforded him by the sovereign, these Acts, by withdrawing from him and depriving him of that protection, do affect the unwritten law and constitution upon which the allegiance of persons in this country to the Crown of the United Kingdom depends.

It is enough for me to say that I think this argument involves an entire misconstruction as well of the words used by the Imperial Legislature as of the effect of the local statutes. These latter do not in any way lessen or interfere with the right—call it prerogative in its nature, or otherwise—which the Crown, by its charters and letters patent, sanctioned by Act of Parliament, may have entrusted to, or bestowed upon, the High Court to enquire into the legality of any imprisonment, and set at liberty prisoners unlawfully confined. The real effect of these Acts is, that they create and make lawful a new cause of imprisonment, and constitute the Governor-General in Council a court, endowed with the fullest discretion to adjudicate such a cause, and with power to imprison therefore during pleasure. It may indeed be taken in effect that on the present occasion the High Court has enquired into the legality of Ameer Khan's imprisonment, and has ascertained that he is imprisoned under a conviction and commitment of a competent tribunal, the warrant of which conviction and commitment is good on the face of it. Had the power of imprisoning, conferred on the Governor-General in Council by the local Acts, been a power to imprison for a limited period, however long, it could hardly, I suppose, have been suggested that the Queen's prerogative was thereby invaded.

The local Legislature constantly give officers or Courts of this country summary powers of arrest and detention. I never heard it said that it by such Acts in any degree restrained or interfered with the Queen's prerogative; and it seems to me that the element of indefiniteness in the imprisonment does not alter the matter in this respect.

These considerations appear to dispose of the whole of the objections which the prisoner's counsel based upon the exceptions in Act XLIII. of 3 and 4 Will. IV., c. 85; and I need not, therefore, in strictness, examine that objection further. But I think it right to say that, in my judgment, the words "whereon may depend," &c., do not refer to any assumed conditions precedent, to be performed by or on behalf of the Crown, as necessary to found the allegiance of the subject, but to laws or principles which prescribe the nature of the allegiance, viz., of the relations between the Crown on the one hand, and the inhabitants of particular provinces or particular classes of the community, on the other; and, obviously, such laws and principles as these are not touched by the local Acts which are impeached before us. The learned counsel for the prisoner says that Regulation III. of 1818 violates a part of the laws or constitution, whereon the allegiance of the subject depends; and he quotes a note of Mr. Forsyth, at page 834 of his recent work on Constitutional Law, in support of this constitution. Mr. Forsyth there says—"Allegiance by the English law is correlative with protection (Calvin's Case, 7 Rep., 5a); and when the sovereign can no longer *de jure* protect his subjects, their allegiance ceases. Upon this principle of allegiance is changed by conquest or by cession of territory under a treaty." Mr. Forsyth's purpose in this passage was merely to point out by reference to authority, a criterion by which to test the sovereignty to which allegiance is due on the occurrence of conflicting claims made by opposing powers upon the subject. He is not speaking of a domestic law which is to have force even in the absence of any opposing sovereign power. Indeed, the learned counsel appeared to me at this stage of his argument to be endeavouring to convert a political sentiment into a principle of law. There can be no doubt he will without difficulty find Englishmen who will agree with him that interference with personal liberty may be conceived as being carried so far even under the sanction of law as to amount to an oppression of the people, which would constitute justification of a successful rebellion.

Invoking some such feeling as this, the learned counsel seemed to me to deal with it as part of the fundamental laws of the realm, and upon the foundation so laid, to proceed to ask us who sit here as Judges of the actual law, to say that the Regulation and the Acts which are under our present consideration are void and of no legal force, because, if they are valid, all the inhabitants of Bengal have a right by *law* to disclaim allegiance to the Crown of the United Kingdom. Surely a more startling proposition than this was never made to this Court, and ought not for a moment to receive its sanction.

For the foregoing reasons, it appears to me that the decision of Mr. Justice Norman, as I have before said, ought not to be disturbed; and there are, assuming that this appeal is right before us, I think it should be dismissed.

Mr. Ingram admits that this decision governs the appeal made on behalf of Hashmadad Khan, and therefore that also will be dismissed.

[Mr. Justice Markby's judgment, also against the appeal, was then read.]

Printed at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press.